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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1898.

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AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—G. M. WOOD, Lessee and Tress. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29 AND 30,
America's Greatest Indoor Show, RICE'S "1492," 99 60—People on the Stage—60.
Positively the most expensive organization of its kind in America. Seats now on sale. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Tel. Main 70.

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Three Nights beginning Thursday, March 31, Matinee Saturday.

Most Excellent Laughing.

Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Greatest Comedy Success, the

Mysterious Mr. Bugle

As Given at the New York Lyceum Theater.

"Full of clean, simple rollicking fun"—N.Y. Times. "Laughter and applause come spontaneously"—Boston Globe. "A clean, clever play, Joseph Holland a walking demonstration of the art of acting"—S.F. Examiner. Presented by

JOSEPH HOLLAND and other members of the original cast, Seats on sale Today at 9 a.m. Regular prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1. Tel. 70.

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Week commencing Monday, March 28.

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Quintette, Composed of the following notables: Fred Ryercroft, 1st tenor; E. F. Gorman, 2d tenor; W. R. Maxwell, baritone; W. H. Brown, basso; R. J. Jose, the celebrated contratenor, the greatest singing act in Vaudeville. The Human Music Sheet, the Greatest New York Sensation. A novel, ingenious combination of fun music and surprise, with Josephine Sabel, the clever, vivacious Chanteuse Internationale, and 40 colored vocalists. Positively a high-class feature, fresh from unprecedented runs in Metropolitan Theaters. Webb and Hassan, the world's greatest Hand Acrobats and Head-to-head Balancers. Will H. Fox, Whitney Bros., Smart and Williams, Mandolin; the American Biograph, a new series of views.

Prices never changing—Evening, reserved seats 25c and 50c; Gallery 10c. Regular Matinee Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Main 1447.

...The rush for seats is immense. Get yours today for any night of the week.

BURBANK—

Monday, March 28.

Initial performance of

The Belasco-Thall Stock Co. In "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Matineses Wednesday and Saturday.

Regular Burbank Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Telephone Main 1270. Curtain rises at 8:15.

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM—

Hope Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets.

Two Nights Only, Friday and Saturday Evening, April 1 and 2, Two Brilliant Lectures by F. Marion Crawford.

"Leo XIII in the Vatican."

Saturday Evening—Italian Home Life in the Middle Ages." For the joint benefit of the Associated Charities and the Lark Ellen Home for Newborn & Infants on sale TODAY at 10 a.m. Prices—Admission, 50c reserved seats, 75c and \$1.00, at the Blanchard Piano Company.

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Leaves Los Angeles.....8:00 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.
Leaves Pasadena.....8:25 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.
Arrive Kansas City.....6:00 p.m. Thursday and Sunday.
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This great train with its famous dining-car service is run for passengers with first-class tickets only, but no charge beyond the regular ticket and sleeping-car rate is made. Dining-cars serve breakfast leaving Los Angeles. Vestibuled and electric lighted. All the luxuries of modern travel.

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DONE IN A DAY.

Every Tuesday and Saturday. In addition to the regular train service, the Santa Fe runs a special express, taking in Redlands and Riverside and the beauties of Santa Ana Canyon.

Leave Los Angeles 9:00 a.m., Pasadena 9:25 a.m., Returning arrive Los Angeles 6:25 p.m., Pasadena 6:50 p.m., giving two hours stop at both Redlands and Riverside.

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The most beautiful spot in the world. Two daily trains, carrying parlor cars, make the run in about four hours from Los Angeles, and on Tuesday and Saturday nights the Coronado Special will run. The ride is delightful, carrying you for seventy miles along the Pacific Ocean beach.

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Via New Orleans to Washington and New York. Through sleeping-cars and dining-car service, San Francisco to New Orleans, thence to East.

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Nature and man have made this the most perfect and attractive mountain resort on earth. The combination views of mountain, valley, cities, ocean and islands are not equaled anywhere on earth. Echo Mountain House, complete in every detail for pleasure and recreation. The wonders of the heavens through the great telescope, the effect of the World's Fair searchlight, the lighted cities below resembling at night a lake of diamonds, the perfect sunrises and sunsets—always something new. Full particulars. Office 214 S. Spring St. Telephone Main 960.

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To Denver, Omaha, St. Paul, Chicago and the East via

Chicago, Union Pacific Dining Cars. Fullman Palace and Northwestern Line. and Tourist Sleepers.

Excursions Personally Conducted. Offices—223 S. Spring, 122 W. Second St.

A MUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

O STRICH FARM—South Pasadena—

The Largest Ostrich Farm in America.

Nearly 100 Gigantic Birds of All Ages.

One brood of BABY OSTRICHES just hatched. Seven acres of most beautiful shady grounds. Immense stock of boas, capes and tips appropriate California souvenirs. Pasadena Electric and Terminal Ry Cars stop at the gates every 15 minutes, fare 10c.

HAVANA'S DAMNABLE OUTRAGE

Explosion of the Mine Under the Battleship Maine Set Off Two Magazines.

Everything Had Been Put Shipshape on Board the Vessel and Her Brave Men Were Slumbering Peacefully.

AUTHENTIC ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE COURT.

The Findings Made up in Eight Parts—Formal and Dispassionate Recital, Whose Only Weakness is the Failure to Fix the Responsibility Where it Belongs—Satisfactory Condition of Things on Board the Battleship Prior to the Explosions Set Forth With Extreme Minuteness—The Discipline Was Excellent and the Disaster Was Due to no Fault of Her Officers or Crew—Power of the Infernal Machine Attested by the Lifting of the Great Ship on the First Blast—Neither Spain Nor Spaniards Mentioned.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.—[Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.] The Associated Press presents here-with a complete abstract of the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the battleship Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, access to which was obtained today despite official secrecy unparalleled in the handling of official papers. The report is made of eight parts, as follows:

First—The court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

Second—The discipline aboard was excellent; everything stowed according to orders—ammunition, guns, stores, etc. The temperature of the magazine at 8 p.m. was normal, except in the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

Third—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock in the evening of February 15. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them. The ship was lifted on the first explosion.

Fourth—The court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence.

Fifth—The technical details of the wreckage, from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

Sixth—The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

Seventh—Opinion of the court, stating that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of the two magazines.

Eighth—The court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix the responsibility.

The report is unanimous, and is signed by all the members of the court.

It does not refer to the existence or nonexistence of mines in the harbor of Havana except in the specific finding that a mine was exploded under the ship, and the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine.

The report as a whole is a formal, dispassionate recital of facts, and bears the stamp of that strict officialism which marks naval procedure. It is brief, not exceeding 1800 words, and among the eight points goes to the greatest extent under the second point, which deals with the discipline on the ship. The court explains with extreme minuteness, the least detail of the satisfactory condition of everything on board being given. The normal temperature of the large forward magazine at 8 o'clock—only an hour and forty minutes before the explosion—disposes of the question of an accidental combustion within the magazines.

While the court holds that these magazines did not explode from internal causes, they nevertheless are of the opinion that the explosion of the mine on the port side of the ship caused the explosion of the two magazines. This will explain the remarkable destruction wrought; the explosion thus being shown to have combined the force of a mine without and the two magazines within. The two explosions, which the court finds to have occurred with a very short interval between them, is an additional detail, showing that the two forces operated in causing the destruction.

The finding that the ship lifted on the first explosion indicates an external source, and one of tremendous power to be able to lift a battleship of thousands of tons. The character of the wreckage, technically described in the fifth part of the report, from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side, sustains the view taken by some experts shortly after the disaster, that the force of the

explosion was exerted from port to starboard.

The feature of the report of deepest interest to the navy is the complete exoneration of Capt. Sigsbee and all on board, contained in the second finding, settling forth the perfect order and discipline prevailing on the ship, and more directly stated in the sixth finding, which declares the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board.

The inability of the court to find evidence to fix responsibility, as stated in the eighth part, makes the report so guarded in expression of blame that neither Spain nor the Spanish are mentioned throughout.

"NO SURRENDER."

SPAIN'S PEOPLE AWAKENING TO THEIR DANGER.

They Will Stand as Firmly Behind the Queen Regent as Americans Behind the President—Europe Looks on in Keen Interest.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, March 27.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The World's Madrid cable says:

"The rapid march of events this week seems to have awakened most Spaniards at last to a realization of the fact that the American President, government and people are in earnest, just as is the unanimous vote of the Senate and House of Representatives on the extraordinary supply bill awakened them to the fact that Congress would not split on questions of national policy. Very little reference is made now to the attitude of the American Congress where the President's message and the reports are laid before the two houses. Indeed, Madrid papers have ceased to try to show that public sentiment in America is divided. They frankly advise the nation to be prepared for the worst and to stand shoulder to shoulder behind the Queen Regent and her government in defense of Spain's 'rights and honor,' as both are known to display equal composure and decision in what Spaniards call the most momentous crisis their country has had to face in the present century."

"No surrender" seems to be the motto in Spain. All parties and classes have been aroused to even the little that has leaked out of the intention of the American government. Patriotic offers of support in men and money are coming in from provincial towns and corporations. Most of these movements include concerts and theatrical entertainments to raise money for the navy.

The officers affected by the change are Col. D. B. Valzavah, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Baily, Capt. Charles H. Steele of Co. H, and Capt. C. B. Hinton of Co. D. A company of infantry from Fort Clark, Tex., will be sent here to replace the troops ordered to San Antonio.

NEW JERSEY'S GUARD.

Militiamen Evidently Expect to Be Called Into Service.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

TRENTON (N. J.) March 27.—The work of putting the New Jersey National Guard on war footing is being successfully pushed.

Maj.-Gen. Plume, commanding the New Jersey division of the National Guard; Adjt.-Gen. Stryker and Quartermaster-General Donnelly held a conference here last night to compare notes. They expressed much satisfaction at the work that had been done. Capt. Armstrong, who had been sent to Washington, returned last night from Washington, where he had gone to hurry up the orders for ammunition and ordnance stores. These latter will be shipped to Trenton without delay.

Yesterday a large number of army hats and regiments and about two thousand rifle blankets were received at the State arsenal. Adjt.-Gen. Stryker said that no orders had yet been received from Washington for the calling out of the National Guard or the militia. He said that the preparations were being made in the belief that such a call might be made. There is talk of a special session of the Legislature to place a fund of \$250,000 at the disposal of the Governor for the better equipment of the National Guard in the event of war.

COMMANDER HEALD DIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ANNAPOLEIS (Md.) March 27.—At dinner formation at the Naval Academy today an order was read directing the first class of cadets to report at the medical department tomorrow for physical examination preparatory.

It is supposed, to see orders. It is rumored here that Capt. P. H. Cooper, superintendent of the academy, will be detached in a few days and given some other command.

EXAMINATION OF CADETS.

The First Class at Annapolis to Be Inspected by Physicians.

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The conference lasted some time, but its nature could not be learned.

Tonight Commodore Winfield S. Schley, just appointed the commander of the "flying squadron," left here for Norfolk. It is said that tomorrow he will hoist his flag on the Brooklyn, which is to be flagship of the fleet. The other vessel of the squadron now at Hampton Roads is the Massachusetts.

Of the remaining three vessels, the Texas is at New York receiving her ammunition hoists, and the Columbia and the Minneapolis are at League Island and navy yard, where the final work preparatory to their sea service is being hurriedly done. The latter will be at Norfolk about the middle of the week.

The developments of the day in the Cuban situation indicate steady progress in the negotiations in this country and Spain looking to the maintenance of peace, for the present, at least.

There is good authority for saying that Spain's wish is to secure a cessation of hostilities in Cuba rather than to engage in a war with the United States, and that it is more than probable that negotiations between the government of the United States and the Sagasta ministry will take a turn in the immediate future. The present Spanish ministry has expressed a pacific disposition from the beginning, and the indications are strong now that it will avail itself of the good offices of the United States to the fullest extent that public opinion in Spain will allow in bringing to an end the hostilities in Cuba.

To what extent the United States may go in assisting Spain in her present design of securing an armistice is not yet determined, but the conservative element in the administration consider the manifestation of this desire for even a temporary peace a direct result of President McKinley's diplomacy, and they are naturally disposed to contend that the President should be left free, for the present, at least, to pursue</

A policy which promises much in the way of preventing war between this country and Spain, and also of bringing to a close the hostilities in Cuba. Hence there will be an effort on the part of the peacefully-inclined in Congress to continue to hold that body in check and to prevent inflammatory utterances there until this promising diplomatic lead may be exploited. On the part of the administration, it is stated that the development of the situation will not require a great length of time, and say that we will not be extended delay.

A policy has been fully determined upon by the President. It is to bring the Cuban war to a close. This will be accomplished by pointed intervention, if necessary, but it is considered far preferable that the end should come as the result of peaceful negotiations than that it should be accompanied by hostile demonstrations on the part of the United States. Hence the disposition of the President is to give Spain a fair opportunity to secure an armistice with the Cubans and to allow her a reasonable time in which to come to an understanding with the hostiles. It can be stated upon high authority that there has been no abatement of the President's intention to see that the war is terminated, when it is closed upon terms that will render the Cubans practically a free people. It is not believed that they would accept anything less than that Americans would be satisfied if we should encourage a settlement that would not be acceptable to the Cubans.

If there should now be an armistice, it would be with the concessions made by Spain at the instance of this country, that negotiations should be opened immediately with the insurgents looking to the establishment of a permanent peace upon these terms. It has long been the hope of the administration to bring Spain to the point of making propositions of this character as the basis of a settlement that is satisfactory to all parties, and it is hoped from Spain's attitude that this time has arrived.

The friends of the administration feel that the situation is a very delicate one, and that much will depend upon the course Congress may pursue. In the mean time, the President will, Wednesday, send his message asking that an appropriation be made for the aid of the destitute Cubans.

A SPANISH JOKER.

EFFORTS TO SPRING ANOTHER REPORT ON CONGRESS.

A Messenger to Go Post haste to Washington From Havana With a Copy of the Spanish Court's Findings—Found to Get the Ear of Americans.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

LONDON, March 27.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Madrid correspondent of the Times notes that Spain at present is playing a relatively passive part in the Cuban situation, and contrasting the warlike attitude of the United States with the subdued feeling and apparent inactivity prevailing at Madrid, says:

"The minority, however, is eager to draw President McKinley's attention at the earliest moment to the report of the Spanish commission as to the Maine disaster, and it is understood that a messenger is going post haste from Havana with the document, and will reach Washington probably Tuesday. The government believes that the simultaneous presentation of the two reports to Congress would avert, or at any rate mitigate, any tempestuous display of folly."

"Should, however, the Spanish report arrive at Washington too late or otherwise be withheld from the immediate perusal of Congress, it is suggested that Señor Polo y Bernabeu be directed to print it at the cost of the Spanish legation in Washington, and thus secure for it the ear of the American people."

WOODFORD'S ATTITUDE.

A Spanish Newspaper Says It Was Very Significant.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

MADRID, March 21.—[By Atlantic Cable.] El Liberal, commenting upon the long conference Friday, between Señor Gullón, the Foreign Minister, and United States Minister Woodford, says: "The behavior of the United States Minister could not be more significant. He scarcely brought himself to listen, and uttered a few words of excuse for the attitude of his government."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

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local conditions are no longer in doubt in any Cabinet in Christendom.

When the Mangrove arrived yesterday the chief customs-house officer at the port of Havana sent on board an inspector. According to the Mangrove's officers the inspector was particularly efficient in his examination of the vessel, opening even the food lockers and seeing as if he suspected the Mangrove of being a filibuster. Consul-General Lee was communicated with, and the inspector was removed in a hurried response to Gen. Lee's earnest and even indignant remonstrance.

UNDER THE OLD FLAG.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Col. W. D. Washington, the promoter of the "National Volunteer Reserve"—A Grand Army of Individual Americans—Leading Officers Interested.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

NEW YORK, March 27.—Quiet preparations have been in progress for some weeks looking to the organization of a volunteer force which, if organized on the lines laid down, is expected by its promoters to be the largest assembly of volunteers the world has ever known having allegiance to one flag.

The preliminary steps toward organization were taken Friday night, when distinguished veterans and others interested gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel as the guests of Col. W. D. Washington, then O. O. Howard, was called to the chair, and soon after "the National Volunteer Reserve" was formally organized.

The plan of action of the government, which was termed "Grand Army of Individual Americans," was explained by Col. Washington. It was proposed that this new national reserve shall consist of volunteers who shall sign enlistment blanks, agreeing, in case of a foreign war or invasion, to take up arms and call on the President of the United States or the Governor of the State or Territory in which they reside. It is the hope of the founders of the National Volunteer Reserve that from two to five million of patriotic citizens will be ready to form a part of this body, ready at all times to defend the Nation.

Officers were elected as follows: Lieut.-Gen. James Schofield, U.S.A., commander; Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreet, C.R.A., vice-commander; Gen. O. O. Howard was elected chairman of the Military Committee, with vice-chairmen, Gen. J. G. Johnson, Gen. A. S. Ames, Gen. J. W. Wheeler, Maj.-Gen. Granville M. Dodge, Col. W. D. Washington was elected president of the organization, and Gen. D. McCook, secretary.

The Executive Committee of the Military Committee consists of Gen. John M. Bragg, Gen. James Longstreet, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Adelbert Ames, Gen. G. M. Dodge, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. A. McCook, Gen. T. Wood, Gen. T. F. Pierson, Gen. L. E. Molineaux, Gen. T. McMahon and President W. D. Washington. This committee, it is announced, will meet daily.

THE KAISER'S CRITIQUE.

So Credence Attached in London to the Berlin Report.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, March 27.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Count de Bascon, the Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, paid a visit to the Foreign Office at a late hour yesterday, and remained three-quarters of an hour.

No credence whatever is given in well-informed circles to the Sunday Special's Berlin correspondent's alleged interview with the United States Ambassador, Mr. White, at Berlin, in the course of which Mr. White is made to say that the Emperor William has pressed a belief that the Maine was not destroyed from the outside, and that the German Admiral Knorr had studied at the Emperor's direction, a number of exhaustive reports cabled from Havana, and had reached the conclusion that it was due to the over-heating of the engine, one-banked, a vice Ambassador White was said to share.

SUNDAY AT KEY WEST.

EVERYWHERE GROUPS ARE SEEN DISCUSSING POSSIBLE WAR.

Night Bodies of Men Who Died at Havana Buried With Simple Ceremonies—The Iowa Goes to Coal-War Vessels in the Harbor—Capt. Wyck's Mission.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

KEY WEST (Fla.), March 27.—The excitement among naval officers and men abated somewhat today, but everywhere groups could be seen discussing the probability of war with Spain.

The work of painting the battleships unexpectedly stopped yesterday, will be resumed tomorrow. They will be painted a dull lead color instead of black. It is learned that Capt. Wyck of the New York sailed last night on the Bache for Havana. His mission there is said to be to confer with Lieutenant-Commander Wainright and to decide whether further wrecking work on the Maine will be of any use.

The Iowa left late last night for the Dry Tortugas, where she will coal. She is expected shortly. The harbor presents a warlike appearance. The Marblehead, Montgomery, Detroit, Nashville, Cincinnati, Castine, Wilmington, and six torpedo boats lie close in shore, while the Indiana and New York look up six miles out. The Montgomery is expected to go north shortly.

Eight bodies from the Maine were laid to rest in the city cemetery this morning with the same simple ceremonies that have attended the interment of other bodies buried here.

GEN. MANDERSON'S VIEWS

Conditions Look More Warlike and Intervention is Justified.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

OMAHA (Neb.), March 27.—Gen. Charles F. Manderson, in an interview on the Cuban situation, says:

"It surely looks more like war than it did two weeks ago. To my mind the action of Spain in sending a formidable flotilla of torpedo boats to Cuba forms an incident that is more warlike than any of the features of the Maine disaster, or the complications growing out of the oppression and starvation of the Cubans."

"The question of indemnity to this government for the loss of the Maine might be settled by a course of negotiation, or other formal arbitration. On the other hand, it seems to me that this government would certainly be warranted in taking steps toward intervention in the Spanish-Cuban difficulty. The terrible outrages committed by the Spanish among the

Chinese can no longer be endured. The reports are from trustworthy sources and indicate that intervention in behalf of humanity would be entirely justified."

PRESIDENT MORTARS

The Entrance to the Golden Gate Will Be Strongly Fortified.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—At the Presidio, on the south side of the Golden Gate, a second battery of sixteen mortars is being put up. The carriages are here and everything essential in their mounting is on hand, so that in a few days at most the Presidio fortifications will include thirty-two 12-inch mortars in place of sixteen.

The 12-inch rifle disappearing gun which arrived last week ought to be in shape for testing in fourteen days. There are a number of rapid-fire guns to be furnished before the fortifications of the Presidio will be complete. After they have been mounted, work will be commenced on the fortifications of Point Loma.

AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

FINISHING TOUCHES BEING PUT TO CRUSERS AND MONITORS.

The Columbia Leaves Today for Hampton Roads—The Minnesota and Katahdin Will Coal. The Montanomah to Take on Paint.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The cruiser Columbia will leave League Island navy yard tomorrow about noon for Hampton Roads. She finished loading ammunition at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after which her photo were taken aboard. Notwithstanding rain fell for the greater part of the day, there was no cessation in the activity at this station. Sailors were busy putting the finishing touches to the decks of the Minnesota, a few remaining stores were placed aboard, and the paint was scraped from the torpedo ports. The heads for the Whitehead torpedoes were greased and fitted in the tubes. Today's work was confined to the maintenance and inside painting of floors.

Mobile-turned mounted Montanomah has all her ammunition on board, and as soon as possible gave her a coating of lead-colored paint, which will ready to sail. This was to have been done today, but rain prevented it.

The Minneapolis and the ram Katahdin will receive ammunition tomorrow morning, and the former also will get about two hundred tons of coal. All the vessels are short a number of men. The Minneapolis is also short about twenty short. Forty men arrived today and were assigned to ships. Both the Minneapolis and the Montanomah will be ready to depart Wednesday at the latest. Capt. Casey and another naval officer visited all the ships, and immediately after leaving increased activity was noticed aboard. This was taken as an indication that additional orders had been received from Washington to push the work and have the Minneapolis and Montanomah ready for sailing at an earlier time.

SUDDEN ATTACKS.

Fortifying Against Them in the Philippines—Separatists.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MANILA (Philippines Islands), March 27.—(By Asiatic Cable.) The defenses and forts have been strengthened with a view of guarding against a possible sudden sea attack.

The gendarmerie recently seized eighty separatists in a house where they were preparing a coup de main. The separatists offered a violent resistance, but the soldiers shot ten, wounded three and took the others prisoners. Three of the gendarmes were wounded. Order was finally established.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Much Anxiety as to Today's Settlement—Decline in Americans.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, March 27.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The money market is firm, but there is no near prospect of ease. The Stock Exchange is stagnant, and all-around substantial declines are recorded.

There is much anxiety as to the settlement beginning tomorrow, Spanish fours having fallen 7 per cent., and Brazilian bonds from 5 to 6. Since the last settlement there has been a decline in Americans ranging from 3 to 6, and Argentines and Chileans have been sold heavily on the boundary score. Chinese have fallen upon the poor subscriptions to the loan. Home railway securities show a moderate decline; and all the American railroad stocks are leading, the leading ones being New York Central, 5; Erie, 4; and Northern, 4; Norfolk and Western preferred, 4%; Denver and Rio Grande, preferred, 4%; Erie firsts, preferred, 4; Union Pacific, 4; Union Pacific, preferred, 4; Chicago, 4; Louisville and Nashville, 3%; Southern, preferred, 2%; Santa Fe, preferred, 2%; Santa Fe, adjustment, 2; Denver and Rio Grande, 2%; Central Pacific, 2%; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 2%; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 2%; Philadelphia and Reading, 1%; Wabash, ordinary, and Wabash preferred, all from 1 to 1½ points. Canadian Pacifics have fallen 3½ points, and Grand Trunk Railway shares range from half a point to 3½ points lower.

A loan extensively signed by European bankers and merchants was presented Friday to Lord Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, urging the immediate appointment of a select committee to inquire into the establishment of a gold standard for India.

MANCHESTER MILL STUFFS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

MANCHESTER, March 27.—Last week was quiet, but with a firm undertone. Business was considerably below the average, owing to the stiffness of sellers. India took shirtings and jacquards and China took heavy specialties. There was a moderate demand for Lancashire and Scotland, with fair sales. The miscellaneous home trade was fair, also trading in print cloths, but large orders were unsatisfactory because of the low limits. Yarns sold moderately, both for home use and export, and pieces all around were fair, with a slight exception of irregularity. Advances from Germany and France show generally unchanged prices and quiet business.

Stanley Succeeds Gén. Rosecrans.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—By J. H. Luhrs, a native of Germany, committed suicide by shooting himself today. He left a note for the Coroner stating that illness was the cause.

A German Kills Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—J. H. Luhrs, a native of Germany, committed suicide by shooting himself today. He left a note for the Coroner stating that illness was the cause.

WORDEN'S ANCESTRY

EFFORT TO BE MADE TO TRACE THE CRAZY STREAK.

Dr. Gardner Will Go East to Take the Testimony of Some Letters-writing People.

THEIR AFFIDAVITS WANTED

THE RESULT MAY SETTLE THE TRAIN-WRECKER'S FATE.

FANNY DAVENPORT'S STRENGTH IS FAST WASING AWAY.

Contractor Bradley Kills Insurance Collector—Gillis Kills Himself—Edwin D. Readick Dead.

OREGON FUSION TICKET.

W. R. King of the Populist Personage Named for Governor.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PORTLAND (Or.), March 27.—A fusion State ticket under the name of the People-Democratic-Silver - Republican party has been completed. The following nominations were made:

Governor, W. R. King (Pop.); Commissioner of Public Works, R. C. Conner (Dem.); Post Director, R. M. Donaldson (Silver-Rep.); Secretary of State, P. R. Kincaid (Silver-Rep.); Lieutenant of the Supreme Court, William M. Ramsey (Dem.); State Treasurer, J. O. Booth (Dem.); Attorney-General, J. L. Stirey (Pop.); State Printer, C. F. Pitch (Pop.); Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. H. Lyon (Pop.).

W. R. King, now known as the Populist candidate for governor, has given up his bid to go to the theater each night. Several times during the performance Friday night it was feared that she would have to leave the stage.

Following the announcement of the strike occurred a stampede from Dawson of immense proportions, and the entire ridge was staked out in an incredibly short time. This news was brought to this city this week by A. Piche, official courier and dispatch bearer for the Canadian government.

Piche says there was immense excitement at Dawson when he left over the Skookum strike, and that over two hundred men were standing in line at the Recorder's office to make a record of their claims.

Piche also brings the news of a new strike on Lewis River, which is of great importance if it develops.

March 27.—A man named Connally, while prospecting a small "pop" leading off the leads, at seven o'clock below Lake Le Barge, found pay dirt, which he big in promise. Piche personally visited the claim, and took from \$2 to \$3 from a single pan. The discovery is about thirty-five miles upstream from the mining Saturday.

The latest reports from the Salmon River country were brought out by Charles Fitzpatrick, who arrived here from that district.

Fitzpatrick says that a man named Connally, while prospecting a small "pop" leading off the leads, at seven o'clock below Lake Le Barge, found pay dirt, which he big in promise. Piche personally visited the claim, and took from \$2 to \$3 from a single pan. The discovery is about thirty-five miles upstream from the mining Saturday.

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THE TIMES—
Weekly Circulation Statement.STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF
LOS ANGELES, SS.

Personally appeared before me, Harry Chandler, superintendent of circulation for the Times-Mirror Company, who being duly sworn deposes and says that the daily business of the Times-Mirror Company for the week ended March 26, 1898, were as follows:

Sunday, March 20.	31,210
Monday,	21.
Tuesday,	22,390
Wednesday,	22,240
Thursday,	22,310
Friday,	22,150
Saturday,	26,640

Total for the week, 105,700.
Duly affirmed, 105,700.HARRY CHANDLER,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of March, 1898.THOMAS J. CHAPIN,
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

NOTE.—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper. The above aggregate, viz., 105,700 copies, issued by us during the seven days of the past week would, if apprised on the basis of a six-day evening paper, give a daily average of circulation for each week-day of 27,050 copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past several years. Advertisers have the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time; and it furthermore guarantees that the circulation of THE TIMES regularly exceeds the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily newspapers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
Liners.
SPECIAL NOTICES

MONDAY BEGINS A NEW WEEK—LET IT begin with new acquaintances. You want your clothes cleaned & pressed? We will do your work. Drop a postal and the wagon will call. 422 S. Los Angeles st., 111 W. Second st. THE EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.

L. A. STEAM CARPET-CLEANING CO., will clean and lay all kinds of carpets at 4¢ per yard at work guaranteed. 32 E. Second st. THE EXCELSIOR.

RING UP MAIN 217 IF YOU WANT YOUR carpets cleaned and laid same day. OLD PIONEER WORKS, office 645 S. Broadway. Rort, Jordan, manager.

THE GREAT HOUSE SILWOOD L. WILLIAM, manager. From March 1 to July 1 at Agricultural Park, terms \$40 the season.

A RELIABLE WELL-DIGGER AND WATER locator wants to dig you a good well or none at all for no pay. Address A. B. 61, TIMES OFFICE.

HYPNOTISM TAUGHT. DISEASES treated; free clinic and experiments tomorrow, Tuesday night, 10 P.M.

L. M. MOCHA AND JAVA, 8c; PINEAPPLE roasted daily at our stores. J. D. LEE & CO., 130 W. Fifth st., bet Spring and Main.

BOSTON DYE WORKS—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY in dry-cleaning gentlemen's clothes, shirts, etc.

FREIGHT SCHOOHER FOR CHARTER, 12 tons register. Address W. F. & F. CO., 70 Atlantic st., San Diego. 20

CHINESE AND JAPANESE HELP FURNISHED. GEF LEM 2404. 1st fl., G. CO.

BILLIARD, POOL TABLES AND SUPPLIES, BILLIARD, POOL TABLES AND SUPPLIES, KID GLOVES CLEANED AT 5¢ PER PAIR AT BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE.

WALLPAPER FOR 12-FT. ROOM, 51. BORDER included. WALTER 627 S. Spring.

SHOES REPAVED—MEN'S SOLES, 8c; LADIES' soles 30c. 405 S. SPRING.

LAKE CURTAINS DOUNUP BY HAND. 28 S. OLIVE ST.

WANTED—
Help, Male.HUMMER BROS. & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

A strictly first-class, reliable agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished.

Your orders solicited.

200-202 W. Second st., basement California Bank Building.

Telephone 509.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

WANTED—MANANCIENSIS, APPRENTICE, representative; \$40; stenographer, presser, etc.; very small, pocket calculator, drawing orders, cashier, rock man, steward, piano salesman, 75 country, store man, marker, rancher. EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Spring.

WANTED—LAUNDRY DRIVERS IN LOS ANGELES AND PASADENA, \$15 per week and 10 per cent, or a flat commission of 40 per cent. ADDRESS SNOWFLAKE LAUNDRY, New Process, Pasadena. 28

WANTED—MAN WITH SOME CASH FOR bank business in San Diego; experience not necessary; remuneration \$50 per month. Address A. box 38, TIMES OF DAY.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BAKER, permanent job. Address ARIZONA BAKERY, Phoenix, Ariz. 30

WANTED—COMPOSITOR TO WORK FOR small wages and board. Apply 1876 E. FIRST, forenoon.

WANTED—YOUNG YOUNG MAN FOR student in dental office. DR. WHOMES, 618 S. Spring.

WANTED—STILL MEN IMMEDIATELY. Inquire of the ALCATRAZ CO., Carpinteria, Cal.

WANTED—2 MEN, 216 S. BROADWAY. 28

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED—HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER, STEWARDESSES, nurse, tailors, bookmaker, operators, stock girls, house-keepers, typewriters, chambermaids, maid-servants, traveling, locating representative; office work help, free. EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Spring.

WANTED—5 MILLINERY SALESLADIES, AI hat trimmer, 4 waitresses, tailors, apprentices, millinery chambermaids. Free registration. RELIABLE C L E R I C A L AGENCY, 242½ S. Broadway, room 3 and 4. 8

WANTED—GOOD WORKING HOUSEKEEPER; neat and clean, with good references, for hotel. Address P. O. Box 735, LOS ANGELES. 28

WANTED—MRS. EDITH PERRY, I KNOW all and forgive; get letter in office, have important news for you. S. H. N. GALENTON, Tex. 4

WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN TO take care of old sick man in return for a good home and small recompence. 319 W. PICO ST.

WANTED—WOMAN TO ASSIST IN LODGING-HOUSE work light, good home. 134 S. Main st.

WANTED—A Z APPRENTICE GIRL AT CALIFORNIA STRAW WORKS. 28

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH light housework. 221 CALIFORNIA ST. 28

WANTED—GIRL GENERAL HOUSEWORK, 112 WESTLAKE AVE. 28

WANTED—
Help, Male and Female.

WANTED—MANAGER OF LADIES' TAILORING shop; haberdasher, cooks, waiters, dishwashers, etc. Mrs. STEPHENSON, business, man and wife; free registration. RELIABLE CALIFORNIA AGENCY, 242½ S. Broadway, rooms 3 and 4. 28

WANTED—WORK BY MAN WITH HORSES and light wagons, hand with tools and willing to work. Address A. box 12, TIMES OF DAY.

28

WANTED—FURNITURE, SAFES, PIANOS, carpets, etc., highest cash price paid. 521 S. BROADWAY.

28

WANTED—
To Rent.

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WANTED—
Situations, Male.

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WANTED—FURNITURE, SAFES, PIANOS, carpets, etc., highest cash price paid. 521 S. BROADWAY.

28

WANTED—
Situations, Female.

WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED CHILD'S nurse and seamstress, situation would assist with light housework; trustworthy and sober. 301 WINSTON ST.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL place in a good family for second winter. Call for three days at room, 16, 223 W. FIRST ST.

WANTED—POSITION BY EXPERIENCED book-keeper, with daughter for light housework; low wages. Address C. box 85, TIMES OFFICE.

28

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER for gentleman, by widow with child 7 years old. Address B. box 21, TIMES OF DAY.

28

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

28

WANTED—
Purchase.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO OBTAIN clear land or Pasadena property or eastern lands in part; exchange for land in Southern California. AMERICAN BLDG. AND MTG. CO., 306 Henne bldg.

WANTED—TO BUY A LOT WORTH \$500 to \$1,000; \$200 cash and balance to be paid in one year. Address P. O. BOX 789. 28

WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for furniture, carpets, trunks, books and household articles. MATTHEWS, E. S. Main. Phone green 524. 28

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE on Eldorado rd. with large garden, bargain, going about reason for selling; will be sold furnished or unfurnished; lot 158 feet on Eldorado and 140 feet deep on Oakdale. House is a two-story, four-roomed, with some trees, flowers and ornaments. Also choice lot 6 and 6-room cottage at 124 S. Flower st. Los Angeles, at a bargain for the asking. Price \$1,000. Address P. O. BOX 789. 28

FOR SALE—\$1000 TO A LOT WORTH \$500 to \$1,000; \$200 cash and balance to be paid in one year. Address P. O. BOX 789. 28

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LITTLE DRY-goods and notion store, doing a \$10,000 yearly bus. and a good profit. Good credit. Address C. box 30, TIMES OFFICE.

28

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE ON ELECTRIC light in ground floor, 20x12, with 10x10 room above, new and modern, lot 50x150 to alienate. New place to be good as any cottage in the city that can be bought for \$200 cash; look this up; it will pay you; we will make and take care of suit out any of the above.

CORTELYOU & GIFFEN, 235 S. Broadway.

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FOR SALE—LAWN HOUSE, WELL-kept, with good grounds, 20x12, with 10x10 room above, new and modern, lot 50x150 to alienate. New place to be good as any cottage in the city that can be bought for \$200 cash; look this up; it will pay you; we will make and take care of suit out any of the above.

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FOR SALE—A 5-ROOM HOUSE, well-kept, with good grounds, 20x12, with 10x10 room above, new and modern, lot 50x150 to alienate. New place to be good as any cottage in the city that can be bought for \$200 cash; look this up; it will pay you; we will make and take care of suit out any of the above.

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FOR SALE—A 5-ROOM HOUSE, well-kept, with good grounds, 20x12, with 1

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PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

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a year; SUNDAY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.DAILY Net Average for 1897.....15.11
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Sundays Average for months of 1897.....19.23
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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BURBANK. The Girl I Left Behind Me. ORPHEUM. Vaudeville.

THE "TIMES" MIDWINTER NUMBER.

The largest, the best-arranged

and most brilliantly illustrated; the

most thorough, accurate and com-

prehensive; the most luminous, in-

teresting and informing; the most

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your orders will be carefully filed.

(See list of contents in other col-

umns.) The matter is not ephemeral,

but of permanent value. The Mid-

winter Number will be timely for

six months to come.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF WEALTH.

There has been much comment in

the press on the strong address deliv-

ered by ex-President Harrison be-

fore the Union League Club of Chi-

cago on Washington's birthday.

Mr. Harrison's subject was "The

Obligations of Wealth." He took for

his text the inequality of taxation in

this country, and especially the small

proportion of taxes borne by personal

property in comparison with real es-

tate. The first duty of wealth, in Mr.

Harrison's opinion, is to pay its fair

proportion of taxes for the support and

maintenance of public order.

The proposition advanced by Mr.

Harrison is a self-evident one. It is

also unfortunately true that a large

proportion of personal property escapes

taxation, either altogether or in part,

throughout the United States. A

Massachusetts commission recently re-

ported that in some towns of that

State less than 5 per cent. of the total

valuation for purposes of taxation is

personal property, while in others it

is 40 per cent. or more.

There is much difference of opinion

as to whether personal property should

pay more or less than it is now sup-

posed to pay, but there can be no

question in the mind of any properly-

constituted person that each member

of the commonwealth should bear his

due proportion of the financial bur-

den which is imposed upon all citizens

for the purpose of supporting the gov-

ernment.

Mr. Harrison suggested a conven-

tion of tax commissioners of all the

States to discuss this problem. He

added:

"I do not believe that it is impos-

sible so to stir the consciences of the

people, so to stimulate the independ-

ence and courage of our assessors and

of our courts and prosecutors, as to

secure a fairly general enforcement of

the personal-property tax."

Unfortunately, the experience of the

past does not lend much encourage-

ment to the theory that men who are

inclined to shirk their responsibilities

in this direction can be won around by

argument, or appeals to their con-

sciences. Many suggestions have been

made of methods by which a more even

collection of taxes might be in-

sured. One of these, which is in-

endorsed by a financial paper of San

Francisco, is that proposed by the

Massachusetts Tax Commission, of

taking the rental value of his dwelling

as an approximate index of the value

of a man's wealth, and making that

the basis of the tax he shall pay on

personal property. This plan was

recommended by the New York com-

mission, of which David A. Wells was

chairman, thirty-six years ago. It has

been in force for half a century in

France.

Patriotic citizens will not seek to

escape their fair share of the burdens

of taxation, but unfortunately there

are many whose patriotism begins to

ebb when it touches their pocket-

books. In this connection, the clos-

ing words of Mr. Harrison's address

were worth repeating:

"It is not within the purpose of this

address to propose in detail the needed

reforms in our tax laws, but rather to

emphasize the need and to suggest that

our men of wealth and the managers

of our great corporations should them-

selves come forward and take the lead

in these reforms; that they should not

only show a willingness, but a zeal

to bear their full proportionate share

of all public burdens. If they do not,

the sense of injury is so strong that

ways will be found to exact more than

that is equal. To do justice is the best safe-

guard against injustice."

The San Francisco Bulletin recently

had the following in regard to methods

by which a vast amount of capital es-

capes taxation every year:

"Let us test the conclusion by an

show such bottom as will win against all comers.

The San Francisco Chronicle reproduces, in fac-simile, a portion of the famous French "borderes," which led to the arrest and imprisonment of Dreyfus; also fac-simile comparisons between " and the handwriting of Dreyfus and Esterhazy. A person does not need to be a handwriting expert to see that the writing of Esterhazy is remarkably similar to that of the borderes, while the writing of Dreyfus is altogether different. There appears to be little doubt that a gross injustice has been done, which the French government will not, or dare not, rectify.

Mr. Hartman of Montana succeeded in making a picturesque ass of himself in the House on Friday in blocking action on the Naval Bill. But we ought probably to take into consideration the facts that Montana is a long way from salt water and that Hartman is a "Silver Republican"—that sort of a political maverick which cannot help being picturesque as, because that was the way nature fashioned the fool critter.

We are told by experts in international law that there is no precedent for the intervention of one nation in the affairs of another, merely on the ground of humanity. Granting that such is the case, what is to prevent the United States from starting in and establishing a new precedent in this direction?

Gen. Blanco says the flag of Spain in Cuba represents civilization, progress, liberty, humanity and religion. A man with an imagination like that is wasting his time in the military-governing business; he ought to hire out to Willie Hearst or Joe Pulitzer.

Spain probably looks upon us in the act of feeding the starving Cubans with great equanimity. Why shouldn't it? It helps her out; and no nation on earth is more in need of help just at this particular juncture.

Lloyds evidently think there is going to be a scrap from the way it is sending up the marine rates, and Lloyds generally knows fairly well what a sian is worth when it sees it.

Gomez is willing to buy, but the other fellows are not willing to sell. Hence, Señor Gomez, the only thing that appears left for you to do is to keep right on taking it.

LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

The suggestion which has been heard in a few quarters that citizens of the Southern States could not be entirely dependent upon in case of a foreign war, has received many striking refutations during the past few weeks.

At an informal meeting of business men and bankers, held in Waco, Tex., recently, a proposition to offer the President funds without interest for war purposes met with cordial endorsement from all present. One large manufacturer said:

"We will put up \$25,000 for the use of our government in case of war, and I believe \$100,000,000 can be raised in the South on the same terms. If the government gets short of cash, no bond issue will be needed. The people will let Uncle Sam have plenty of money."

Of the business men in the meeting, all except one served in the Confederate army, and that was too young for any service when the war closed.

Such a spectacle as this should convince Spain, or any other country, that however we may differ among ourselves, this is a united nation when it comes to facing a foreign foe.

POSSIBLE EXPLOSION.

The Spanish newspaper, Imparcial, shows a better knowledge of the situation than is usual with it when dealing with American subjects, when it says that "to send the Maine report to Congress is equivalent to throwing a torch into a barrel of gunpowder."

But, as the situation stands, it is Spain that lit the torch; hence we are not to be held responsible for any explosion that may possibly result, how ever disastrous it may be to the country which is making a living hell of Cuba. There has been little doubt in the minds of the people of this country from the outset that the Maine was deliberately destroyed by some enemy of the United States. Such being the case it is not surprising if the Congress and the citizens of this nation are in a gunpowder frame of mind.

Fancy, if you please, how Spain would feel were the conditions reversed. It remains, then, that the torch is afame and that the gunpowder barrel is standing with the head knocked in; therefore a flare-up is not altogether an improbability. There is considerable danger that when the debris of the explosion is swept up, if the explosion takes place, there will not be enough of Spain left to keep as a souvenir of the occasion.

Should that torpedo flotilla and Commodore Schley's flying squadron come together out there in the farther sea, the nations of the world are likely to be afforded a lesson or two in modern warfare that will prove of vast interest.

Spain appears to be fairly equipped with the small craft that rag, but it remains to be seen whether the torpedo boat is as dangerous as it is presumed to be. It seems very evident that the situation grows more critical every hour, and that if a contest comes the country of the dons is not going to put up a very pretty fight, at the outset. In other words, Spain is in the position of a race horse that can show fine speed for a quarter of a mile, but when it comes to long distances, the American thoroughbred may be depended upon to

show such bottom as will win against all comers.

Promised thy sister free, by right divine,
And if need be, defend her with thy sword,
But tarnish not the luster of thy act
With unworthy thought to place this pearl
Of islands midst thy galaxy of stars.

The constellation of our noble States.

NANNIE NUTT.

Sanibel, Fla., May 20, 1898.

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MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1898.

The Times**THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.**

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, March 27.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.30; at 8 p.m., 30.21. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 42 deg. and 59 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 60 per cent; 5 p.m., 48 per cent. Wind, 2 a.m., north, velocity 2 miles; 5 p.m., east, velocity 6 miles. Character of weather, clear. Maximum temperature, 58 deg.; minimum temperature, 38 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—For Southern California: Fair Monday; warmer on northern coast; westerly winds.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

San Francisco is to have a rose show early in May, when the California State Floral Society will hold a three-days' fair in Golden Gate Pavilion. The Bay City is obliged to hold her floral festas within doors for fear they will be blown over to Oakland by the trade winds.

The San José Mercury says: "Nearly fifteen thousand persons have started for Alaska and the Klondike from Seattle since the first of the year. At least fourteen thousand of them will return sadder, wiser and poorer men, while hundreds will never return at all." Isn't this a rainbow estimate of the number that will return?

It is possible to have too much even of such a very good thing as journalistic enterprise. The surfet comes when it passes the limit of honesty. In The Times of March 7 an article was printed showing the advantages of oil over coal as furnace fuel, and giving a review of the oil situation in Los Angeles. This article was copied by the Los Angeles Mining News, but the force of the compliment was somewhat nullified by the fact that the usual credit line seems to have been lost in the shuffle. In its issue of March 26, the Santa Barbara Press copies the larger part of this article, which it carefully credits to the Mining News. This is merely one of the little mistakes that arise when the credit is second-hand.

Commercial instinct in women furnishes rich food for the swindler, especially as few of the skirted economists are proof against the temptation of an alleged bargain. The latest smooth game has been worked in Ventura by a stout and oleaginous lady of Hebrew descent, who has induced many a good housewife to invest in cheap broadcloth, and to pay three times its value, because it is a "special bargain in goods straight from Germany." The benevolent potted-coated peddler gives her goods the seductive name of "kaisertuch," explaining that it is the favorite fabric of Kaiser Wilhelm, and dirt cheap at \$3.50 a yard. The local merchants who sell the cloth to the kind German lady value it at \$1 a yard, and call it plain broadcloth.

Everything is converted into usefulness in the crucible of California enterprise. As the Oakland Times says: "One would never have supposed it, but the despised catfish, which half a dozen years ago was introduced into the rivers of California, and has ever since been considered an insufferable nuisance, is actually proving itself a national benefactor, and is giving rise to a new American industry. The catfish has been found to be the best of all sources for that product of which gourmands are so fond, known as caviare. A few years ago caviare was imported into this country, being made from the eggs of a variety of sturgeon which was caught off the coast of Russia. A little later its manufacture from the roes of herring began here, but somebody recently discovered that the eggs of catfish are the best material, and now the industry has become so well established that already the product is being exported from the country at the rate of \$25,000 per month."

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

All the Teachers in the County Will Attend the Sessions.

Educational matters will have the right-of-way this week, for all the teachers in the county will be in the city attending the County Teachers' Institute, which will convene this morning, and hold general sessions during the first three days of the week. The section work will be held in the Spring-street school building on Broadway except the High School section, which will meet in the High School building.

The programme of the work to be done, and the subjects that will come up for consideration, is quite varied, and in very many instances appeals to others besides the teachers in the public schools. Prof. David S. Jordan of Stanford University, Prof. H. T. Ardley, University of California; Col. Harrison Gray Otis, Prof. J. M. Guinn, Hon. S. T. Black, State Superintendent, and many others will deliver instructive addresses and lectures.

During the first four days of the week, also, the Los Angeles City Teachers' Institute, will be in session. Many of the most prominent educators in the State will lecture to the institute, and an instructive time is assured. The papers to be read are educational in their widest sense, covering the ground from the kindergarten to the sociological experiment that has been carried on at Hull House, Chicago. The discussions that will follow many of the papers will give an added interest to the subject under discussion.

On Thursday the Southern California Teachers' Association will convene and hold daily sessions for the remainder of the week. The opening session will be held in the First Congregational Church, when Mayor Snyder will give an address of welcome.

Meantime, while the teachers are adding to their store of knowledge, the children will have a week's holiday throughout the county.

Asthma, bronchitis, consumption cured to day.

Dr. Gordin's Sanitarium, 514 Pine, S. F., Calif.

FEED THE HUNGRY, CLOTHE THE NAKED.

Do not waste your cast-off clothing or throw away wholesome food which you cannot use. If you have any articles of clothing which you do not need, no matter if badly worn or the garment small, send them to keep warm those who have no money to buy them. Send your address to Capt. J. A. Frazier, No. 12 West Sixth street, and any article of clothing or wholesome food which you may have will be promptly called for and carefully distributed among poor families of the city. An opportunity is here offered for the well-to-do to materially assist the unfortunate without impoverishing themselves.

INDEMNITY.

SPAIN HAS REFUSED TO PAY IT.

Questions as to the President's Authority to Submit the Matter to Arbitration or to Fix the Indemnity-Cases in Point.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON. March 21.—Spain has refused to pay any indemnity for the loss of the Maine. Yet, unless indeed war should be declared without waiting for her formal refusal, one is sure to be asked. She will reply, of course, that her naval officers who have investigated the loss of the vessel, have come to the conclusion that this was due to an accident happening on board the ship, and will suggest that impartial judges shall be chosen to decide upon this crucial fact before any further steps are taken.

The above has been stated in these dispatches before now, but the results that may flow from this suggestion merit further discussion.

One important question to be decided is whether the President can enter into arbitration alone, or whether he must submit any agreement for such to the Senate just as if it were a treaty.

On this point opinions differ, some authorities arguing that the President cannot bind the country in so grave a matter without reference to Congress, others holding that he can arbitrate, but that the results of the arbitration have to be submitted to Congress and approved before they become effective, while still others maintain that he has the right to arbitrate and to bind the country to any result that does not require positive legislation to make it effective, and perhaps even when such is required.

Several times in our history, the President has demanded and accepted an indemnity, notably in the case of the Chesapeake and the Leopard, the British government in regard to this were made to, and were rejected by the President on his own authority, and finally, in 1811, a new reparation was accepted, all without reference to Congress.

In the somewhat similar case of a demand for indemnity from Spain, Congress would have to decide the amount of the indemnity demanded. This matter would certainly be held to be entirely an executive one, and belonging solely to the President. If, then, the President has the sole right to decide the amount to be demanded, would not he have the right to arbitrate concerning it?

The northwestern boundary of the United States was submitted to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands without the advice of Congress, and the decision was rejected when it was submitted to that body. But this was due to the fact that the King did not consider the question submitted to him at all, but went out of his way to declare what he thought was right, instead of what he found to exist. The Secretary of State in 1832 wrote as follows in regard to this to our Minister to Great Britain: "It may be proper to add that no question could have arisen as to the legal basis or not, but would certainly seem that we are morally bound to accept the decision of impartial arbiters agreed to by the President.

To put the case mildly, it would certainly be considered bad faith on our part to reject the result of an arbitration, foreign nations would not give us any credit on account of questions of academic interpretations of the limitations of the President's prerogative.

Another interesting point in connection with indemnity proceedings is whether the United States could accept the offer of Cuba in payment of the amount of the Maine. On this there is little doubt. France, by the concession of 1803, ceded Louisiana to the United States, part of the consideration being the satisfaction by this country of all claims for indemnity against France. In 1809, Spain ceded Florida, also as a part consideration to the United States, to render the claim against that country for prizes made by French privateers condemned by French Consuls in Spanish jurisdiction. California and other southwestern territory were ceded by Mexico as part of an indemnity for our war with that country.

The question is thus abundant ground which the cession of Cuba could be demanded if it were thought desirable as an indemnity for the destruction of the Maine, and there would seem no objection to the United States immediately afterward setting that island free to work out its own destiny, or accepting its freedom instead of a money payment in the first place.

CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT.

THE OLD MAN'S PATRIOTISM. They are talkin' of battin' again, wife; I see in the paper tonight. That the President's gettin' his back up an' tickled them teeth fur a fight; An' out in the barn they're comin', while the boys are feedin' the stock. I think they're keepin' the fever, as Johnny an' Archibald done when the war of the bloody rebellion had hard got 'em by.

An' two of us do goin' to argue, fur in case of a rumpus I know. The boys'd be up on their mettle, an' surely determined to go.

We've given two boys to our country; one's sleepin' in' of Tennessee. An' another fell in' Vicksburg, where Grant was fightin' with Lee.

An' though the two blows nearly killed us, what comfort we drew from the thought that both of us was fightin' for the same, fur which Washington fought.

An' when the good Lord in His kindness sent twins to us to bless us, we said He sure is a good merciful man in place of two that was dead.

An' as we have watch'd 'em growin' to manhood it softened the blow. But now if they's gettin' the notion, I reckon they'll both have to go.

We're both of us right up to ninety; we're might as well be dead as missin' I an' the two boys should be missin'. But safe in the bank in the city we've got quite a mite little life.

An' when the time comes for the battle we'll let the farm rest for a while.

When I think of the loss of that vessel, an' the loss of her gallant crew, I'm sick to my heart. Spaniards, it makes me red hot all through.

Gol darn 'em, I wish I was able myself fur to stand by them boys if they're needed, you bet your life, mother, they'll go.

—Denver Post.

LIGHT GAS DISCOVERY.

Consumption cured by it through the stomach. No pain till cured. Taken at patient's home. The Guaranteed Consumption Cure Company, San Antonio, Tex.

FINE Zinfandel, 80 gal. Tel. 309. T. Vache & Co., Commercial and Alameda streets.

Los Angeles Daily Times.

7

"The Know How."

You have read of the man who rendered a bill for \$20.00 for a job which occupied but a few minutes, and explained that the \$20 cents was for doing the work and the \$20 for "knowing how." It's the know how that is the valuable part of any business. It's what gives you confidence. You are not apt to deal with a man if you think he does not know his business. We've spent tw' my years learning the ins and outs of the Shirt and Underwear business and when we tell you a shirt or a suit of underwear is right, we know what we are talking about. Others may think they know what we know. But you ever look through our stock? if not, come in and do so. We'll put our time against yours. No offense if you do not buy.

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The largest, most varied and most complete stock of Books west of Chicago.

Too Modest

We said the other day "there is no better Shoe Store in our locality." Too modest. We should have said there is no better Shoe Store in Southern California. It does not pay to be too modest in these pushing times. Our ladies', men's and children's shoes, our prices, our modern way of doing business all go to prove the strength of the strongest statement we could make.

The question of the necessity of Congressional approval after the arbitration therefore seems unsettled. But whether we are legal or not, or not, would certainly seem that we are morally bound to accept the decision of impartial arbiters agreed to by the President.

To put the case mildly, it would certainly be considered bad faith on our part to reject the result of an arbitration, foreign nations would not give us any credit on account of questions of academic interpretations of the limitations of the President's prerogative.

Another interesting point in connection with indemnity proceedings is whether the United States could accept the offer of Cuba in payment of the amount of the Maine. On this there is little doubt. France, by the concession of 1803, ceded Louisiana to the United States, part of the consideration being the satisfaction by this country of all claims for indemnity against France. In 1809, Spain ceded Florida, also as a part consideration to the United States, to render the claim against that country for prizes made by French privateers condemned by French Consuls in Spanish jurisdiction. California and other southwestern territory were ceded by Mexico as part of an indemnity for our war with that country.

The question is thus abundant ground which the cession of Cuba could be demanded if it were thought desirable as an indemnity for the destruction of the Maine, and there would seem no objection to the United States immediately afterward setting that island free to work out its own destiny, or accepting its freedom instead of a money payment in the first place.

CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT.

THE OLD MAN'S PATRIOTISM. They are talkin' of battin' again, wife; I see in the paper tonight.

That the President's gettin' his back up an' tickled them teeth fur a fight; An' out in the barn they're comin', while the boys are feedin' the stock. I think they're keepin' the fever, as Johnny an' Archibald done when the war of the bloody rebellion had hard got 'em by.

An' two of us do goin' to argue, fur in case of a rumpus I know. The boys'd be up on their mettle, an' surely determined to go.

We've given two boys to our country; one's sleepin' in' of Tennessee. An' another fell in' Vicksburg, where Grant was fightin' with Lee.

An' though the two blows nearly killed us, what comfort we drew from the thought that both of us was fightin' for the same, fur which Washington fought.

An' when the good Lord in His kindness sent twins to us to bless us, we said He sure is a good merciful man in place of two that was dead.

An' as we have watch'd 'em growin' to manhood it softened the blow. But now if they's gettin' the notion, I reckon they'll both have to go.

We're both of us right up to ninety; we're might as well be dead as missin' I an' the two boys should be missin'. But safe in the bank in the city we've got quite a mite little life.

An' when the time comes for the battle we'll let the farm rest for a while.

When I think of the loss of that vessel, an' the loss of her gallant crew, I'm sick to my heart. Spaniards, it makes me red hot all through.

Gol darn 'em, I wish I was able myself fur to stand by them boys if they're needed, you bet your life, mother, they'll go.

—Denver Post.

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At the Churches Yesterday.

Localized Divinity.

ESTERDAY morning the Rev. Mrs. Estes Howard preached his last sermon in the First Presbyterian Church. He took his text from 1 John 4, 14: "Originally was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." Said the Word before death and pitched his last message to us. Mr. Howard said in part: "From the time of Athanasius, who started like a gladiator with Arrian, the great controversies and conflicts of Christian theology have centered around the being and character of Christ."

On one side have gathered the forces of skepticism who emphasize the essential divinity of Jesus as it appears at the expense of His humanity, and on the other the ardent who assert that Jesus was simply a unique product of the race with a certain type of divinity that distinguishes him slightly, if at all, from the rest of us. Both sides and their adherents and themselves try to prove each other wrong, when the fact really is that both are wrong, and both are right.

Looking at Jesus Christ with eyes unaffected by any doctrinal abomination or one can see clearly the humanity of His character. The greatest source of confusion in our discussion is the radical distinction we have made between divinity and humanity. We have used words such as "holiness" and "saintship" only to mean that they were two circles whose circumference lay wholly outside of the other, and cut into each other only by a sort of infraction of the natural order of things. When the fact is that they are concentric circles, the one within the other, the larger including the less.

"The human and the divine do not lie in the bounds of the line of being. More nearly than a man approaches the perfection of his manhood, the more divine is he. Humanity is localized divinity, a true man rising up to the measure of his likehood. The vision of God. In these days that lie at the root of our reason and our poor little bulk of logic, we all of us blend together humanity and divinity—the concepts fuse into one."

"On this essential oneness of divinity and humanity lies not easily the solid rock upon which the sufficient doctrine of the incarnation of God in Jesus, as well as the perfecting of the race in Him. Such a doctrine, flowing out of such a premise, violates no law, natural, intellectual or moral. It does not break the order of nature; it discards no sequence of cause and effect."

Every Theist holds to these two beliefs: that the divine life distributes itself through the universe so that all will see it in the visible utterance of the Invisible Being, of the Eternal Will; and that man is constantly moving upward to find the perfection of his being in God. There are, therefore, two streams of tendency: God uttering Himself in nature, and man moving toward the perfection of his being in personal relationship with God. In Humanity as in the divine life there are equally essential. Joshua was a brave man; he had been of the twelve sent to spy out the land of Canaan and with Caleb, brought back a good report. But when the Israelites turned back and wandered forty years in the wilderness because fear came upon them, because ten men had reported they were not able to go up and possess the land, Joshua, who says one of the maxims of his life has been never despair, if you do, go ahead. When Moses came with the children of Israel to the Red Sea, Pharaoh, with the Egyptian army was behind them. Moses said to the people: Stand still and see the hand of God. And the Israelites had no fear but that right will triumph in the Cuban crisis. As God blessed the Ephesians, so He blessed all those that hear His voice, and that darken His wishes. A great creation nation needs it hand to turn the darkness to the eye, bleeding and starving innocence. Christianity makes its followers feel an interest in their fellow-men. It stands for that men of God are numbered with the blood."

The One Life.

AT THE meeting of the Universal Brotherhood Sunday evening, at No. 325 West Fifth street, Paul S. Hellerman of Pasadena spoke on "The One Life."

"All the world's great religions have expressed, in one form or another, the idea that the whole universe and everything in it is God. The Christians and the immeasurable manifestations of the One Supreme Spirit or the One Life which sustains and upholds all nature. As that great initiate, the Apostle Paul, says: 'In Him we live and move and have our being.' This One Life, though infinite and eternal, seems to be a logical necessity. It is incomprehensible that the Being who is revealing Himself through nature, should not reveal Himself in the highest form nature has received, made it. God finds His personal expression in humanity, and finds it in its ultimate perfection in God; there being an essential unity between the two, then that there should arise in the historical evolution of the race at some time when all the conditions were ripe, a person in whom the two streams of energy should perfectly meet, and merge, is not only a logical, it is also a scientific necessity. For it is evident that in the process of human development and of God's movement out into nature, a time would inevitably come when the world would trend toward the realization of itself in God, and God manifesting Himself in man, would strike an equilibrium, a perfect balance, in a person who was at once a product of the race and an incarnation of God."

Christianity and Culture.

AT THE University Church yesterday Rev. A. A. Rice spoke on "Christianity and Culture," basing his remarks on Ephesians iv. 13: "Till we all attain the stature of Christ."

"While the fact that Jesus placed far more emphasis on man's spiritual than material development or capacity than on his particular stage of development," he remarked, "seems to show a depreciation of the value of education; yet this fact really proves his belief in man's capacity for growth. Else why did He teach His gospel to the common people, more especially to the ignorant? And why is there such an apparent dearth of instruction in His sayings regarding intellectual attainments, except that He knew the value of education and wished to insure and make it permanent by holding to view and magnifying it as the foundation, in the moral and affectionate mature? Most emphatically Jesus believed in the perfecting of man by process of education."

"That this is true is seen in the forethought and patience He exhibited in teaching mankind, to whom His gospel is given, as they were unable to bear it. His whole mission was to dispense such truth as would lay hold of the best faculties of man and result in perfect character."

Dr. Hanson followed with a few words showing that Christianity is adapted to all classes of men.

Something Better.

YESTERDAY the First Baptist Church held its last services in the old church building, corner of Broadway and Sixth street, which, for fourteen years, has been the home of the congregation, and in which it has grown from a membership of 150 to 750. The Rev. Joseph Smale, preached on the theme, "Why We Leave This Old Building." The speaker said that the answer to this question was his text, found in Hebrews xi. 40: "God having prepared something better for us."

"This is a memorable morning for this church, more especially for the reason that the people capable of being educated? And why is there such an apparent dearth of instruction in His sayings regarding intellectual attainments, except that He knew the value of education and wished to insure and make it permanent by holding to view and magnifying it as the foundation, in the moral and affectionate mature? Most emphatically Jesus believed in the perfecting of man by process of education."

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The Crucial Test.

DAVID WILSON, in the church of Christ, on Eighth street near Central avenue, delivered the second of a series of sermons on I Corinthians xv. 58: To be steadfast and unmovable is the crucial test in any worthy calling involving trial and sacrifice. And what true work does not require trial and sacrifice? No one leaps with a bound into immortality. Many of the world's best works are achieved by the thoughtless because of the supposed immunity from care and the desirability of the position which they have gained. To be steadfast in the work of acquiring exalted Christian attainments is to rise to the life of trial. Which now leads to say nothing of the life of trial. To gain ground today and lose it tomorrow is not to make progress in the right direction. Only that which we gain and maintain can be set to the account of advancement. Emotional excitement serves but a poor purpose. To "feel good" is not the one Christian perfection. The church is not a mutual admiration society. Jesus Christ demands fidelity regardless of our emotions. He and the three apostles descended from the mount of transfiguration only to meet howling mob and a poor pack rent and torn by a malignant demon.

In Christian work, as in any other work worth the doing, perseverance is at once the cross and the crown. A picture half painted, a race half run, a battle half fought, never yet won the

old mistaken notion about God which science destroys, not God itself. The newest science vividly apprehended in its largest meaning compels us to recognize that God whom religion affirms.

"What is needed is not a Christocentric, Godocentric faith, which holds that in God we live and move and have our being; that of Him, and through Him, and in Him are all things. The church which shall most firmly grasp this central truth of spiritual Christianity, and most faithfully apply it in religion and life, will sway the religious future of mankind."

Heavenly Places.

A T VINCENT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH yesterday morning, Rev. Will A. Knight preached to a large audience, from the sixth verse of the second chapter of Ephesians, "And hath raised us up together and made us sit together in heavenly places in Christ Jesus." He said in part:

"We hear Paul making the announcement that he observed in their lives that a great change had taken place, and that this change was in the religion and practices of the Ephesians. Ephesus is a great city. Those who, at the first hearing of the gospel, had rushed to the temple, and for the space of two hours cried out with all their strength, Great is Diana of Ephesus, were now happy and contented, and had no cactus, useless and untaxable.

"Irrigation properly applied means an added population to Arizona of fully two millions; it means millions of dollars to the national wealth; it means the development of mines, the construction of new railways and the relief of those already in operation; it means agricultural plenty where now it is but cactus—useless and untaxable. The government has loaned its credit to irrigation; it has given largely to irrigation; it has developed fisheries and has raised the levels of many waterways; but none of these can compare in general benefit to the nation with the result to be secured by governmental aid for the reclamation of the vast areas now waste and unproductive.

"Thus the greatest good has been done the greatest number, and one of the growing dangers to the republic could be checked—the overcrowding of cities, where poverty, ever present and increasing, over breeds rebellion and anarchy.

CREATE AN EMPIRE.

There can be no doubt that the public-spirited and far-seeing have before them a heavy task in the education of masses, and of Congress upon the proper treatment of these irrigation questions. The eastern idea of irrigation seems to be that crops are raised with the aid of the sprinkling pot. Few, indeed, have any conception of the magnitude of the western rivers when at flood, and our great rivers are incomprehensible to the average Congressman and his constituents. There is a general idea that our lands are like the desert described in the juvenile geography—"a barren expanse, wherein no living thing will grow." To the averaging resident of the East, irrigation of ancient Egypt or of Hindostan is a more familiar subject than is irrigation of the western plateau, and is of as little personal concern. He does not see the national policy lies in the development of the western plains. He might see the advisability of sending American engineers to irrigate its islands with American farmers that the glory of the Union might increase, yet he fails to see the far grander and more enduring policy of extending within herself the nation's productive resources for the extension abroad of her loosely-bound empire; our nation spends practically nothing for the extension at any point of her domain. Here at home our empire is being extended, concrete and firm, rather than than to conquer a nation is to so direct its energy toward that an acre of golden grain may not to the hedges that before stirred only the sands of the desert. Westward moves the empire star. Here, under shining skies, will yet be found one of the chief sources of the nation's wealth and here will be the garden, the granary, mountain-bordered and secure, of her people.

CRAWFORD'S LECTURES.

T HIS morning the sale of reserved seats opens at the office of the Blanchard Piano Company on Spring street for the forthcoming lectures by F. Marion Crawford. The financial results are for a very good cause—the Associated Charities and the Lark Ellen Home for Newsboys. Mr. Crawford, on Friday evening, will devote himself to "Leo XIII. in the Valley" on Saturday evening, this week "Italian Home Life in the Middle Ages."

ARIDZONE.

ARIZONA'S GOVERNOR ADVOCATES FEDERAL IRRIGATION WORKS.

From the Annual Report for 1897 of Gov. Myron H. McCord of Arizona to the Secretary of the Interior

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

The prime necessity within Arizona for the past decade—a necessity growing yearly more urgent—is in the inadequacy of the water supply for irrigation, as compared with the number of fertile acres lying unirrigated and unproductive. The remedy lies in water storage, and through such storage it is the hope of the people of Arizona that their lands may soon be redeemed, to their personal profit and to the greater prosperity of the national body politic.

WATER STORAGE.

Of the more important storage projects the greatest is in the point of water storage in capacity than which concerns the construction of a dam in Salt River Canyon, about sixty-five miles from Phoenix and less than a mile from the junction of Tonto Creek with the larger stream. This reservoir—the Tonto Creek, as it is generally termed—is to have a capacity of 800,000 acre-feet, enough to cover 800,000 acres of land, or one-half the area of the state of Rhode Island. The dam will be built across the river, but will be located in the valley, and will be a dam suitable for the irrigation of the Pima and Maricopa Indian reserve. The lake that would be formed would be nearly twenty miles in length and with a maximum width of one-half mile, and would constitute the largest artificially formed body of water in the world. Despite its benefits the cost would be relatively light, for at the dam site Salt River Canyon is only 200 feet wide on the water level, and the walls would be built to far more than the requisite height.

In the evening, an interesting program of reminiscences was given. The following papers, presenting the history of the church in its various departments, were read: "Early Reminiscences," by Mrs. Anna Hobbs, the wife of the first pastor of the church; "Review of the Sunday-school Work," by W. G. Shaw, superintendent; "Primary Work," by Mrs. F. J. Cressley, superintendent; "The Mission Work of the Church," by Miss Clara P. Hall; "The Young People's Society," by Miss Mary Bayne; "Historical Sketch of the Church," by W. F. Jacobs, church clerk, and "Our Pastors," by Prof. Melville Dozier.

Next Sunday the church commences to hold its services in the new house of worship on South Flower street, but the dedicatory services will not be held until April 10, 1898.

A Belief in God.

REV. C. W. WENDTE preached at the Unitarian Church on Sunday morning on "Belief in God." In the course of his remarks he said:

"The word of our Father, which largely becomes untrustworthy to the intellect of the present generation. The enlightened and enlarged conception of the universe which modern science has introduced renders more and more incredible to us the old theological notions of deity, which satisfied us men of former times. Hence the belief in God is wavering in thousands of minds, and has faded entirely out of very many minds. This is a great calamity. An absolutely inspiring trust in God is the necessary foundation for both individual and social exertion and happiness. Many suppose their spiritual instincts are dead, and that they are themselves atheists or agnostics because they think an antagonism exists between modern science and the God idea. This is a profound error. It is

the old mistaken notion about God which science destroys, not God itself. The newest science vividly apprehended in its largest meaning compels us to recognize that God whom religion affirms.

NATIONAL IRRIGATION WORKS.

"What is needed is not a Christocentric, Godocentric faith, which holds that in God we live and move and have our being; that of Him, and through Him, and in Him are all things.

"The church which shall most firmly grasp this central truth of spiritual Christianity, and most faithfully apply it in religion and life, will sway the religious future of mankind."

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Several full-page drawings—a gallery of all that is best in modern illustration, by

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W. L. Taylor, Irving R. Wiles
T. de Thulstrup, and others.

THE LAST WEEK IN CHRIST'S LIFE

portrays The Man in His last hours, suffering as men do. It is written by Amery H. Bradford, D.D., and accompanied by a wonderfully beautiful drawing by W. L. Taylor.

A PAGE OF BABIES

shows a particularly fascinating series of sweet child faces gathered by the JOURNAL for those of you who love to look at them.

A CHARMING LULLABY

entitled "Baby's Fairyland," appears in the Easter number—both words and music. Under the titles of "Musical and Art Helps" many practical suggestions are given each month.

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Forming Committee to have power to secure from other cities all data and information on city charters for their incorporation and help in their organization.

The first step is to elect a chairman, and to select a committee of five men, who should be the first consideration.

I take the liberty to give for publicity my thoughts on this subject. In my opinion the modus operandi, or in plain language, how to go about it to secure the first consideration. I start out with the proposition that we want business methods embodied in a new charter, and I claim for my plan this merit; that, firstly, it will take the whole entirity out of politics; secondly, it will consider the work, then it allows every citizen an opportunity if he has any ideas on the subject, to bring them before a proper committee.

The plan I wish to present is to allow the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association, each to elect two men. These men are selected to elect a man who will draw lots for the chairmanship, the unsuccessful one to retire. This will make a committee of five men, who select from the best material of citizens a committee of three men. The committee of three is designated as Formulating Committee, the committee of three the Supervising Committee; the Formulating Committee to have power to secure from other cities all data and information on city charters for their incorporation and help in their organization.

The members of the Formulating Committee will be chosen by the members of the supervising committee, and change or adopt this article according to their own ideas of what would be the best for this city. When this is accomplished, they will give this article to the press for publication, and for the purpose of getting ideas and criticism on their work from all citizens. The answers so received, written on special ruled paper (suitable for preservation), will be sent to the Supervising Committee, who have in their hands the original frame of the Formulating Committee. They will segregate the answers so received in three different series, good, indifferent and bad, and preserve them for future reference; if the committee find good, plausible ideas, they to have power to employ or change the article accordingly. Article I is now ready to be placed on file. Each succeeding article will be treated likewise, and when the charter is completed, it will go into effect before the fifteen freeholders elected by the people for their selection or revision. I claim for my plan simplicity, a thorough knowledge by the people before they elect the freeholders, who represent the entire population. It will also create a greater interest among the people in a matter of such vital importance.

BUSINESS MAN.

ARIZONA'S CAPITAL.

A NEW BUILDING IS TO BE ERECTED.

Economy Has Marked the Work of the Present Administration of the Territory.

LAST YEAR'S EXPENSE BILL.

ARIZONA CATTLE ARE BOUGHT BY TEXANS.

Southwestern Valleys to Be Utilized for Tobacco-growing—The Death of Pioneers in Tucson.

Notes of the Mines.

PHOENIX (Ariz.) March 25.—(Regular Correspondence.) About the Territory's temporary Capitol, the City Hall of Phoenix, all is a bustle, now that the Governor has returned from the East. The main matter over which the Executive and his advisers are conferring is the new Capitol. No time is to be lost in getting the project under way, the only preconsideration being the marketing of the \$100,000 in 5 per cent bonds. At the present time the city of Phoenix is deriving a very considerable income through the rental of the better part of the City Hall to the government.

The Capitol commission at present comprises B. Heyman of Phoenix, W. S. Adams of Jerome, lately appointed, and Atty.-Gen. Frazier. The resignation of the last named is in the Governor's hands.

AN EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Nearly all the financial affairs of Arizona are in the hands of the board of control, its membership comprising the Governor, the Territorial Auditor or "audit member," who is ex-officio secretary, and one or two different political belief from the majority. Mr. Barker, the incumbent of the office, is rated as a Gold Democrat. Auditor Vickers completes the membership. The report of the board of trustees for the past year has not been filed by him yet. Harvey J. Lee, during 1897 sixty-four meetings of the board were held, claim allowances during that period amounting to \$131,812.19. Of this, \$12,559 was a legacy from the former year. Of the amount the Territorial prison took \$41,381, and the Territorial infirmary \$27,970. Marked economies in management, though with increased efficiency, are noted at the institutions named, though at the assumption of office by the present administration, the board had not yet made any improvements were necessarily made by the new officials. The buildings had been allowed to remain in bad repair and the public service was ill administered.

THE FUEL SUPPLY.

The question whether mesquite is timber or bush has advanced little toward solution during the week. Agent Holzinger, and Dist.-Atty., Morrison, both stated that it was understood that information concerning violations of the order forbidding the cutting of mesquite has gone to Washington, with a request for further and more specific instructions concerning prosecution. One of the earliest executions, including the first, to be commenced, can be at Maricopa, where about two thousand cords of mesquite are stacked up, awaiting transportation to Phoenix. With all the hurry, however, it is a noted fact that the wood dealers have not raised their prices. Several of the city's main fuel users, including the electric light works, and the city street electric street railway, have been using coal for months. Steam coal can be brought to Phoenix in carloads, but it costs about 75 cents a ton at Galt and transportation included. At this price it is believed to be as economical as mesquite at \$3 a cord.

WATER STORAGE.

Financial arrangements tending toward the construction of the great Tonto Creek dam are progressing very favorably. Contracts have been made for supplying 50,000 inches of water to the Consolidated Canal on the southern side of the valley, and are expected with the Arizona Canal, equally advantageous arrangements as soon as that immense waterway is completed from the District Court. Another bit of news is that the Hudson Company has definitely abandoned its original intention to construct head canals in the Salt River Valley, for the purpose of bringing the land under cultivation. One of these canals was to have been of immense proportions. With a capacity of over 100,000 inches, it was to have headed on Salt River, a short distance above the Verde, was to have been cut through a "middle" in the western Superstitions. Mesquite, and to have covered an immense extent of new land lying between the Superstitions and the Sacaton Hills, east of Mesa City. The former general manager of the company, Wells Henderson, a minute plan prepared for this canal, even including a bridge across the Gila River, that lands around Maricopa might be watered. "We now intend simply to store and sell water," said Secretary Ealy, "and we consider we will have no other lands to sell, except to that alone. The railroads projected by the Hudson Company are all feasible, but they had better be built by other corporations."

A fruitful cause of litigation is the practice of assessors to list for tax the capital stock of business property suits have been known over the subject, but it has not yet been definitely determined in Arizona. The latest is the allowance of an injunction to the Western Investment Bank of Phoenix, forbidding the tax collector to proceed with the sale of the bank's stock.

FROM CATTLE TO SHEEP.

The most important cattle sale has just been made. J. M. Ward, owner of the famous Sunflower Ranch near Mt. Rainier, has sold his entire stock of range cattle, 400 or more, to Crowley & Garrett, at a price understood to approximate \$200 a head all around. Mr. Ward is gathering the cattle, and yesterday delivered to them to the buyers in Phoenix. The cattle, 700 in number, were immediately loaded and sent out on the Southern Pacific to Midland, Tex., where they will be turned on the range. A few of the cattle will be shipped to Kansas as prime feeders. Mr. Ward, a tannery man of more than a score of years' experience, will stock his ranches with sheep.

Three representatives of the American Tobacco Company have been in Phoenix for the past week, looking the valley over with the view of securing a large tract of land where to plant tobacco. The men travel throughout Central and Southern Arizona, and many a farmer about Phoenix raises the "weed" he smokes. The quality of the product is understood to be above the average. The company is looking toward a field of supply on the Pacific Coast, and it is believed that in Ari-

zona can be found the best conditions for the growth of a superior stock.

VILLAGE ELECTIONS.

April 4 the neighboring towns of Mesa and Tempe are to have municipal elections. Party lines have not been drawn, but conventions have put forth nominees, and the canvas is actively on.

George Gann, agent of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railway at Mesa, is to be transferred to a similar post at Phoenix. F. A. Phillips of the Phoenix office will succeed Gann at Mesa.

D. M. Fury and wife, of Detroit, Mich., and President Frank M. Murphy of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railway, and wife, are in Mesa City, the guests of General Manager A. J. Chandler of the Consolidated Canal system.

John Gaynor died in Phoenix early in the week. He was manager of the Highland Canal, the uppermost ditch on the southern side of the river, and for five years has been a resident, with his family, at Mesa. He is prominently connected in New York City, where his father is a prominent factor on Wall street.

AT TUCSON.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A YOUNG RESIDENT IN THE MINES.

TUCSON, March 25.—(Regular Correspondence.) Last Saturday Richard J. Brophy, a member of the local baseball team, left Tucson for Bisbee, where the nines of the two towns met Sunday afternoon in friendly rivalry.

Monday morning Brophy's body was lifted from the train at Tucson. Returning from Bisbee, he was careless in stepping from one car to another, when the train had gotten to a point ten miles from Bisbee, and fell, to be caught under the wheels. Both legs were cut off. The train was run with all possible speed. He was 30 years of age. The funeral Tuesday was attended by hundreds.

Casimer Bartemy, aged 74, and John Bauer, aged 66, are among those who have lived Tucson twenty-four years, and the latter nearly as long. Both were highly respected among all classes and both leave families to mourn their decease. Still another old timer lately deceased, was Nelson Van Alstine, who died at Tanque Verde, aged 82. He came to Arizona in 1856, and served in the regular army through the Mexican war, and was later a member of the Texas Rangers. He was buried under the auspices of the Society of Arizona Pioneers.

The oldest American citizen of Arizona is now a resident of Tucson, having removed thither from Florence, where he has for years held his residence. The man is Peter R. Brady, three times a member of the Territorial Council, and one of the Territory's most honored citizens. He came to Arizona in 1853. Before he came, he was only three other Americans in the region, army through the Mexican war, and was later a member of the Texas Rangers. He was buried under the auspices of the Society of Arizona Pioneers.

Theodore H. Gould, superintendent of the Salt Lake division of the Southern Pacific, has been released from the hospital at Tucson, in charge of the Arizona division of the road.

The dog-catcher's record for February was 150 scalps, for which he was paid by the City Council at the rate of 25 cents per scalp. Tucson is locally credited with the possession of four cars to the inhabitant, the canine population being mainly located in the Barrio Libre, the quarter wherein lives the poorer class of Mexican residents.

The people of Tucson note with pleasure the advancement of D. A. Noble to be superintendent of the Salt Lake division of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Noble has been in Tucson many years stationed at Tucson, in charge of the Arizona division of the road.

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The number of freight crews working on the Southern Pacific out of Tucson are traveling in box cars instead of cabooses. The traffic is the heaviest known for years, and every extra man to be had has been put at work on the road.

The census of school children within the Tucson school district gives the number at 1899, a gain over the preceding year of 156. Attending school are 846. Attending denominational schools are 467, while 39 are listed as attendants at the University of Arizona.

The most elaborate wedding known to Tucson for years was that of Charles B. Drake and Miss Hilda Jacobs, on the evening of March 17. It was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, the Drake Plaza. The room is an offshoot of the cavalry armory, stationed at Fort Brown, Tex., the bride the daughter of Barker Barron M. Jacobs.

Work has been in progress for the past two months on the Old Glory mine, though the property had not been released from the litigation that has long clouded its fortunes. Superintendent Gould of the Oro mines, is in charge. He lately brought to Tucson a \$100 car of gold bullion, as evidence of good management, and as the result of a thirteen days' mill run.

The directors of the Oro Fino Mining Company have levied an assessment of \$10,000, which will be erected a mill on the property of the corporation at Oro Blanco.

The mine at Oro Blanco has been sold for \$80,000, which was placed in bank to await legal clearance of the title. The Climax claim in the same district has also been sold, the consideration being \$15,000.

The Saginaw copper smelter is doing good work, sending daily a large amount of bullion to Tucson for shipment.

Court, Tucson, No. 4. Foresters of America, is the latest addition to the roll of Tucson's secret societies. The main officers installed by A. Orfalia, Past Grand Master, Ch. R. Ranier, Calif. Chapter; F. J. Legara, Financial Secretary; F. S. Hildreth, Recording Secretary; R. Velez, Treasurer. The Lodge starts with fifty-one members.

NEW POSTMASTER.

A REPUBLICAN WILL DISTRIBUTE MAIL AT PRESCOTT—MORE DAILY PAPERS.

PRESCOTT (Ariz.) March 25.—(Regular Correspondence.) Notice was received Tuesday of the appointment of J. W. Akers to be postmaster of Prescott. The appointee is a young man who has lived for many years in Prescott and has lately ranked among the leading Republicans of the town. He is a brother of Territorial Secretary Charles H. Akers.

Postmaster E. J. F. Horne lately returned from the East, bringing with him his bride. His assumption of matrimonial will soon follow his retirement from official position.

Tavapai county for the past fortnight has been visited by the heaviest gales ever known to the section. Small buildings have been unroofed in several localities and the main flagstaff at Apple Barracks succumbed to the blast.

Harry Kinsley, cashier of the Prescott National Bank, has returned from a visit to relatives in Pasadena.

Deaths from eating loco weed are reported among the range horses of Fort Verde.

Jerome now boasts its first daily paper. Monday morning Editor W. S. Adams issued the first number of the Daily Jerome Mining News, his weekly issue having proved behind the necessities of the camp. The paper will be

soap responds to water instantly; washes and, rinses off in a twinkling.

published every day in the week save Sunday.

Editor Banta, who at the last press association meeting was referred to as having been the Mayor of the west end of Cibola when Concord first came to Arizona, is also to enter the daily field in Prescott. He now issues a mining weekly, the Pick and Drill.

E. G. Moden, aged 71, died Monday at the residence of his son, E. B. Moden, Prescott. The old gentleman was native of Sweden. For many years he was gunner in the United States navy, serving under Farragut during the civil war.

A lodge of the Order of Foresters has been organized in Prescott. The officers are: Chief Ranger, C. O. G. Sodahl; Recording Secretary, E. S. Latham; Financial Secretary, A. C. Matthews; Treasurer, Harry Brisley.

BLOCKADE LAW.

RULES THAT GOVERN COMMERCE IN TIME OF WAR.

Ships May Clear From Neutral Ports With Any Cargo, but Contraband Articles May Be Seized by Belligerents.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.) WASHINGTON, March 22.—In view of the strained relations between Spain and the United States and the possibility that war may result therefrom, considerable discussion has arisen in regard to the rights of neutral commerce to and from belligerent ports during hostilities.

Some of the rules of international law affecting this question are still more or less undetermined, notably those that have been produced by the developments of modern water transportation. For instance, the need of coal in warfare is of comparatively recent growth, and the circumstances under which it may be considered contraband of war are not yet definitely settled.

On the general question of neutral commerce, certain rules may be taken as established. The discussion falls under two general heads; where there is a blockade, and where there is none.

(1) Where there is no blockade neutrals may send anything to a belligerent port, and contraband to any belligerent port, and their governments are not called upon to seize them.

(2) Where there is an effective blockade; that is to say, one where there is present a blocking force, rendering access to the prohibited place manifestly dangerous and difficult. In this case, any ship attempting to enter a port is subject to capture and confiscation, unless it may be seized for contraband, the to whom the blockade was declared, in which case it shall only be turned back. When a vessel has run the blockade, either inward or outward, she is liable to capture until the termination of her return voyage, but is not liable on any such seizure.

(3) Where there is an effective blockade; that is to say, one where there is present a blocking force, rendering access to the prohibited place manifestly dangerous and difficult. In this case, any ship attempting to enter a port is subject to capture and confiscation, unless it may be seized for contraband, the to whom the blockade was declared, in which case it shall only be turned back. When a vessel has run the blockade, either inward or outward, she is liable to capture until the termination of her return voyage, but is not liable on any such seizure.

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Questions of Law.

This department is edited by J. C. Welles, author of "Re Adjudicata," "Questions of Law and Fact," "Separate Property of Married Women," "Jury Practice," etc. He will answer all questions of general public interest in this column. Others will be answered without charge by mail if stamp is enclosed for reply.

Mrs. A. F. writes: A mortgage is given on a piece of property on which the wife had a homestead claim, which she relinquishes. Then the agent finds that the law demands that both husband and wife shall sign relinquishment, and it must be on the same paper which they did. But this relinquishment was dated several days later than the mortgage. Will this make the mortgage invalid? The mortgage was signed by both husband and wife. The agent was not aware of the relinquishment law until after he had made the mortgage papers out, and neglected to make a new mortgage paper of date. He claims that it makes no difference whatever as to the legality of the paper.

He is right: the mortgage is valid by virtue of the subsequent relinquishment.

T. L. states: W. L. is a married woman and has no children. The property is in her name. Now that she dies without making a will—she has brothers and sisters—what would become of the property; and who would be entitled to it? What would the first proceedings be? There are three step children; could they claim?

The step children could not claim. As to the first inquiry, the answer is: One-half would go to the husband; the other half to the father and mother jointly, if living; if only one is living, then to the surviving parent. It is left to the brothers and sisters.

W. A. C. calls attention to an inadvertence: for which he is entitled to thanks, namely: "In your answer to H. O. B.'s third question in Monday's Times, you say, 'If the 10th comes on Sunday, the payment falls due on the preceding Saturday.'

"Is this not contrary to the rule laid down in section 11 of the Civil Code, which provides that: any act of a secular nature, appointed by law or contract to be performed upon a particular day, which day falls upon a holiday, may be performed upon the next business day?"

Yes, you are right. The statement was, however, correct according to the common law and the general rule of banks, that the payment falls due on Sunday if the payment falls due on the preceding Saturday.

"This is not contrary to the rule laid down in section 11 of the Civil Code, which provides that: any act of a secular nature, appointed by law or contract to be performed upon a particular day, which day falls upon a holiday, may be performed upon the next business day?"

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When I contracted for the land, I also agreed to put a ditch or flume along the upper corner of said lots, which they did and have been using the water on land ever since. I set out a citrus orchard about two years ago, and now after having the orchard in good shape, they want to run an open ditch through my orchard in the shape of an enclosed diagram, which will always be of great expense and a damage to my orchard, as a great deal of back work will have to be done to clear around the ditch, and it will prevent cultivating around the ditch which, if done, will always be a great expense on account of the short turns. The detriment to the orchard will be at least \$1000 and being a slightly place will always look bad.

They have agreed and given the contract for a stone ditch through an orchard similar to mine and sold under the same contract. The court concluded to do the same thing? Can they put an open dirt ditch through my orchard against my protests? And if they do, what recourse have I afterward? What course should I pursue to prevent them from running a ditch or flume through my orchard?

In a case like this, the maxim strictly applies: "You must so use your own property as not needlessly to injure your neighbor." The water company is entitled to use their reserved flume right, but they must use it in such a way as to do the least possible damage to your orchard. If they do this you can enjoin them from proceeding with the work, and in the action have damages awarded for what they have already done wrongfully, according to the maxim above cited. And particularly for the work required to be done on your farm as well as they treat your neighbor's, as specified, under similar circumstances.

"Newcomer" wishes to learn about homestead, namely:

How much real estate is exempt from taxation under the laws of California?

2. How is a homestead made, in the husband's or wife's name?

3. Is a home made in husband's

and wife's name exempt; and how much?

To the extent of \$5000 in value, the dwelling-house and land on which it stands, are exempt, whether in a town or on a farm in the country.

And a tract of land may be legally bounded by a marsh as well by a stream or the sea coast. The law always presumes straight lines to be intended by a description in a deed.

D. L. asks: Is it necessary that a contract for the erection of a building contain a description of the land on which the building is to be erected.

O. D.—A composition agreement is one made on a sufficient consideration between an insolvent or embarrassed debtor and his creditor, or a considerate portion of them, whereby the latter, for the sake of immediate early payment, agree to accept a dividend less the whole amount of their claims to be distributed pro rata in discharge and satisfaction of the whole.

REAL ESTATE TRUSTS

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1898.

C. Smith, William M. Preston, executors of estate of Henry Preston, deceased, to Ada Morey, lot 34, C. Smith's third addition, \$10. Jetham Bixby, Thomas Flint and George H. Bixby, executors of estate of Lewellyn Bixby, deceased, \$10. Bradford P. Flint, executor of and trustee under will of Lewellyn Bixby, deceased, to J. W. Venable, trustee in Los Angeles, lot 18, Alta Loma, \$10.

Ira A. Carr and Mary E. Carr to John H. Carr, part lot 18, Altadena, map 2, \$10. S. Cravens and Clara A. Creasering to W. D. Cravens, lot 18, Alta Loma, block 2, block C, Sherman tract, \$1000.

M. F. Dowd and Theodore Wiesendanger to Ida H. Hobbs, lot 25, Wiesendanger South End tract, \$1000.

Lordsbridge College Association to Samuel A. Overholser, lots 7 and 8, block 31, Lordsbridge, \$1000.

E. B. Botsford and H. B. Botsford to Bertha Barlow, part lot 1, block 1, subdivision of lot 1, block 28, Hancock's Survey, \$1.

United States to Giovani Gals, patent NW corner of lot 12, block 1, \$1000.

Mary J. Moore to William F. West, lot 21, West.

William F. West and Helen F. West to John W. Jackson and Elizabeth Jackson, same, \$1000.

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"Is this not contrary to the rule laid down in section 11 of the Civil Code, which provides that: any act of a secular nature, appointed by law or contract to be performed upon a particular day, which day falls upon a holiday, may be performed upon the next business day?"

The right-of-way over and through

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NEWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TOWNS.

THEY RIDICULE IT.

Many People Ridicule the Idea of an Absolute Cure for Dyspepsia and Stomach Troubles. Ridicule, However, Is Not Argument and Facts Are Stubborn Things.

Stomach troubles are so common and in many cases so obstinate to cure that people are apt to look with suspicion on any remedy claiming to be a radical, permanent cure for dyspepsia and indigestion. Many such claims are never being humbugged, especially by quackery.

The fear of being humbugged may be

carried too far, in fact, that many persons suffer for years with weak digestion rather than risk a little time and money in faithfully testing the claims of a preparation so reliable and universally used as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Now Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are vastly different and important remedies from any other proprietary article for the reason

that they are not a secret patent medicine, no secret is made of their ingredients, but analysis shows them to contain the natural digestive ferment, pure asceptic peptin, the digestive acids, galton, salicin, hydrazine and aux. They are not cathartics, neither do they act powerfully on any organ, but their early application to the system, the early pain of digestion, the fast action promptly, thoroughly before it has time to ferment, sour and cause mischievous.

Cathartic pills never have and never can cure indigestion and stomach troubles, because they act entirely upon the bowels, whereas the whole trouble is really in the stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, taken after meals, digest the food. That is all there is to it. Food not digested, or half digested is poison, as it creates gas, acidity, rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, loss of flesh and appetite, and many other troubles which are often called by some other name.

They are sold by druggists everywhere, at 50 cents per package. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for book on stomach diseases, or ask your druggist for it.



Her Life Saved

By Consumption's Conqueror.

"My niece says Microbe Killer saved her life. I don't know what she means by consumption. My sister is never without it," - M. Taber, 49 South Broadway, Pasadena, Cal. Hundreds of others. Drugs and poisons fail to save her. Call or write for complete proof and free samples.

RADAM'S

MICROBE KILLER,

212 S. Spring St. Los Angeles, Cal.

REDONDO.

At Redondo, March 27.—(Regular Correspondence.) W. D. Hammon of Moneta, charged with having maimed and injured his neighbor's horses with malicious intent, was tried here Saturday before Justice Witham and a jury. Deputy District Attorney Williams and R. L. Tamm, of Los Angeles, appeared, respectively, against and for the defendant. It was brought out in the evidence that the stock had repeatedly trespassed on Hammon's property, and he had been unable to chase it away. He got up four times in the course of the trial to frighten the stock off, and as a last resort used a firearm. He was acquitted.

WHITTIER.

At Whittier, March 25.—(Regular Correspondence.) A fine rain fell here last night which will be of great help to the grain crop. About one-half of an inch fell. If we can have one more such rainfall we or the grain crop will be safe. "It is a relief of heart yet. The farmers are not looking for heavy downpours any more, and are feeling very thankful for small rains."

The village is taking a two weeks' vacation. There have been two weeks of revival services at the Friends' Church.

The winter melon crop will not be over one-half in at least three weeks, owing to the ground that has usually been planted being too dry to risk planting.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The late Joel A. Fithian's Funeral Today—News Notes

SANTA BARBARA, March 27.—(Regular Correspondence.) The remains of Joel Adams Fithian, who died in Los Angeles on Friday morning, were interred this afternoon at the Cemetery of Santa Barbara.

Robert Hathaway was brought in from Temecula this afternoon by Constable Swanquin and jailed, pending a hearing on the charge of resisting an officer.

GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO.

Misty shadows of dimming years are strung Between my eyes and the awful brink. Whence painted curtains of granite are hung With fluffy frills and folds that sink From mountain heights in azure sky; And yet I, trembling, shrink at thought Of these, God's self-templed majesty.

That speak of death, of fallen and domes That speak the multitude of crags and homes From countless slaving dogmas freed; And sweetest anthems charm the soul Where rhythmic chords of silence roll.

Oh! temple of the primal Cause of all. Carved by the infinite hand of God.

Trembling now at thought of thee, we fall With banished self upon the humble stool.

Oh! temple, hewn with blended shades,

Thou transformed eph of eternity;

In thy presence our very being fades Into the chaos of nonentity.

Where not a murmur stirs the air,

We breathe, and feel, and see the token That speak of death, of fallen and domes.

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City Briefs.

IN THE OIL FIELD.

REMOVAL OF DERRICKS FROM WELLS THAT FAILED.

Send to McNally's official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at The Times' counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

Wade & Wade's stamp mill at No. 234 Spring street, will be in full operation all day today on a batch of ore from the San Gabriel Canon.

John E. Ward will sell at auction at 12:30 today ex-mine cottages and lots, etc., and other property from this issue.

Special Photo cabinet photos reduced to \$1 and \$1.50 per dozen. Sunbeam, No. 228 South Main street.

Dr. C. Edgar Smith, female, rectal diseases. Lankershim bldg. Green St.

D. E. Keagle of Stockton, Recorder of San Joaquin county, is in the city visiting relatives.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office for James H. Hale, Han, Dr. George T. Hunter and F. P. Bates.

An alarm from box 12 at 7:35 last night was occasioned by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the house of Mrs. Christian at No. 100 South Spring street. No damage was done to the famous Kate Daniels, on whose account John P. Jones of Arizona threatened to do a lot of killing and attempted to shoot a policeman, says she was engaged to Mexico, but refused to marry him because of his intemperate habits. She denied his story that they lived together.

Last night Officer Arguello saw a man named A. C. Henderson riding a bicycle on the sidewalk on Main street and called to the rider to stop. Henderson started to run, but the policeman in his fall injured his right knee badly. Henderson was arrested for violating the ordinance. Officer Arguello will be laid up for several days.

Angel of the Battleground.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)—When the war of the rebellion began, Clara Barton dedicated herself with the army, working sharing the risks and sufferings of the soldiers of the Union army to the close of the struggle. Visits to the battlefields revealed to her the need of provision for nursing, and feeding the wounded, supplies of medical dressings and supplies, and finally secured permission to go wherever there was a call for her services, also transportation facilities. She was called "the angel of the battlefield." During the last year of the war she was called "the Massachusetts Angel," and when she was appointed by President Lincoln to attend to the correspondence of the relatives of missing prisoners after the exchanges. She established a bureau of records of missing men of the Union army, and records compiled from prison and hospital rolls and burial lists, are now of great value.

At Andersonville she was able to identify all but 400 of the 15,000 graves of buried soldiers. She managed the bureau for four years. On a visit to Europe in 1865 she was invited at Geneva by the leading members of the International Committee of Relief of Geneva for the care of the wounded in war, who presented to her the treaty, signed by all the civilized nations except the United States, under which all who wear the badge of the Red Cross were allowed to visit the battlefields to care for the wounded. The society was the Society of the Red Cross. Miss Barton was at once interested in it. Three days after the war broke out between a Friend and the Red Cross Society asked Miss Barton to go to the front and assist in caring for the wounded. Though an invalid she went, and learned by experience the enormous value and importance of the Red Cross Society. She was sought in consultation about relief measures, and rendered services for which she received high honors. Though broken in health on her return, she began to urge the Washington government to accept the Geneva treaty for the Red Cross Society.

Miss Barton was appointed to the presidency of the American Association of the Red Cross by President Garfield, and her skillful management of its beneficences for sufferers by fire and flood are well-known facts of recent history.

Wanted His Share.

[New York Sun.] This is the story of a young sailor who lived two generations before young Dan Wallingford, who gave his complete fortune of \$4,000,000 to a new bath to replace the Main. His first name was Bill and his last name is withheld. The incident occurred in the eventful year of 1812, on board our frigate United States, when, under Capt. Decatur's skillful command, she captured after long shooting the British frigate Macedonian, bringing her a prize to New York. Decatur got a gold medal from Congress in recognition of the capture, and this is what a Vermont newspaper printed in the year of Wallingford's birth part in this sea fight:

"On board Decatur's ship was a little boy about 9 years old. He was not considered one of the regular crew, but he shared the mess of a generous sailor who had two nice boys whom he left in the care of his mother. The boy, the son of his father, who had also been a seaman, had long since gone aloft, and left his widow and little ones on the shoals of poverty. When the Macedonian hove in sight and all hands were clearing ghp for action the little fellow stepped up to Captain Decatur and said: 'And it please you, captain,' he said, 'I wish my name might be put down on the roll.'

"And what for, my lad?" inquired the commander.

"So I can draw a share of the prize money," said he.

"Pleased with the spirit and confident courage of the little hero, his name was ordered on the list; but the moment was too important to say more. After the prize was taken Decatur thought of the little sailor boy and called him up."

"Well, Bill," said he, "we have taken her, and your share of the prize, if we get her safe in will be about \$200. What will you do with it?"

"I will send one-half of it to my mother, sir, and the other half shall send me to school."

"That's noble," cried the commodore.

"Delighted with the spirit of the lad, he took him under his immediate protection, and obtained for him the berth of a midshipman. Every attention is given to his education, and he gives great promise of making an accomplished officer."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

VAN NUYIS—Edward C. Mix, New York, L. B. Beer, Charlotteton, R. J. J. Clark, New York; R. V. Rohlfis, F. R. Sader, San Francisco; Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Phelps, Miss Altha Phelps, Herbert Rogers, James F. Casey, Boston, T. B. Clark, Miss Huie, A. F. Pray, Boston, George Loughborough, San Francisco; George D. Lunt, Chicago; Fred Thorpe, Azusa; J. P. Rutherford, Redwood City; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stanley, Child and maid, Miss King, Mrs. Stanly, Chicago; A. G. Whitney, St. Cloud, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry McAllister, Colorado Springs; Mr. and Mrs. Vandalin, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Knox, Mrs. J. P. Knox, Jr., Miss Knox, Mrs. Mohler and Mrs. Williams, Pittsburg; Bernard Moses, New York; George W. Dorow, Salton, A. R. Bingham and wife, Pittsburgh; J. M. Clancy, San Francisco.

TRUNKS, BAGS, LEATHER GOODS. J. C. Cunningham, manufacturer, dealer, repairing a specialty. 222 S. Main. Tel. M. 818.

BROKE ITS NECK.

A Roseway Horse Kills itself—The Driver Injured.

Results Which Better Define the Oil Belt—Activity in Victor Heights Tract—Sales Under Market Value, Complaints About Derricks.

Land in McNaught's official map of Alaska, with cover, for 25 cents at The Times' counting room, or mailed to any address for the same price.

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"On board Decatur's ship was a little boy about 9 years old. He was not considered one of the regular crew,

A Roseway Horse Kills itself—The Driver Injured.

A horse attached to a light buggy and driven by a young man named F. L. Part, took fright on New High street yesterday afternoon from a piece of paper blown under its feet. The animal made a wild dash down New High street, and when near Temple overturned the buggy, throwing Part out and bruising him badly.

The frightened animal dashed on and kicked itself loose from the buggy. It ran as fast as possible, and, running the planks, dashed head foremost into the window of the National restaurant at No. 219 North Main street.

The horse's neck was broken by the shock of the contact of its head with the plate-glass window, and it died almost immediately, according to say, the windows was not broken.

Part was brought to the Receiving Hospital, where his injuries were attended to and he was sent home.

AFTER HIS MAN.

PICO STREET CAR MOTORMAN SHOT AT FROM THE STREET.

The Wounded Assassin Hid in the Shadows on the Sidewalk—One Star Getting the Wrong Person.

An attempt was made to assassinate the motorman of a Pico-street car on Saturday night by some one who fired a shot from the sidewalk at the car.

It was the last car of the night leaving the Pico-street terminus at 11 p.m. The motorman, one Cook, found his motor working badly and called an extra conductor, who was riding on the car, to the lever while he raised the trap door in the floor of the car and proceeded to clean the dynamo which furnishes the motive power.

While thus engaged, and when the car was about two blocks from its starting point, near 1 street, there came a dash and a report from the sidewalk at the end of the extra conductor who was acting as motorman. The bullet did not go very wide of his mark, but in this instance a "miss was as good as a mile." The extra man wanted to resign his position as soon as possible and did so.

When the news reached the police, the motor was reported to the police and, in addition, Motorman Cook stated that he had reason to believe the shot was intended for him and furnished the detective with certain information that may be of use in hunting down the would-be assassin. The police made arrangements to give out and abandon efforts and as they are now being pursued.

Cook believes that the shooting at the other man was a mistake, but believes the intent was none the less deadly. There were no passengers aboard the car at the time.

LOTTERIES RAIDED.

Two Chinese Gambling Den Invaded by the Police.

Yesterday afternoon Policemen Sparks and German raided two Chinese lottery joints and brought the Chinese running the games, together with their tickets, stamps, etc., to the station.

The first joint raided was at No. 238 South Spring street, in the rear. In this place four or five players were gathered to pursue the even tenor of their way.

The fact that some sales of oil were made by independent producers was not known to the police, nor did they know that the oil was being sold at a profit.

When the market value of oil is \$5 cents a barrel, it is not likely that oil sellers will be able to get a profit for oil to sell at \$10 cents.

It is a statement susceptible of proof. For instance: A member of the Oil Producers' Trustees can, if he wants to raise money on his oil, borrow from any of the city banks who make it a business to make advances on oil certificates for 10 cents a barrel. That costs him 1½ per cent, but it is the only expense he has to incur. Why, then, oil which has a borrowing value of 40 cents a barrel should be sold flat out for 25 cents is not very clear, and can only be accounted for by the fact that it is understood that the attempt to kill him is understood are quietly working on clews furnished them.

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The second raid was upon Ah Yung's place in Mott Alley, between Second and Third streets. The officers were in citizen's clothes and got into the place before detection. Here, also, the layout, the room, were secured together with the lottery dealers. Both Chinese

gave bail during the evening.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The annual ball of the G.L.H.S. will take place next Tuesday, March 29. The proceeds of the ball will be for charity only, and all the different committees will be busily engaged to make the affair a grand success. The orchestra will play the grand march at 9 p.m., and the march to the banquet hall at 11 p.m.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

PAUL-LAWRENCE—Sunday, March 27, at the home of the bride, 120 West Seventh street, current address, 120 West Seventh street, son of Joseph and Minnie Seibert, aged 18 years.

MARY—March 27, Mrs. Lucia A. Phillips.

Funeral from Peck & Chase's Co's funeral parlors at 2 p.m. Tuesday, March 29.

BELL—In Los Angeles, Cal., April 27, 1898, William T. Bell, aged 12 years 7 months 20 days.

The funeral services will be held at the parsonage of Bruce Bros., corner Broadway and Sixth, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends are invited to attend. Interment Rosedale.

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